The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1895. NO. 16

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	.....
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.40	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockeille	....	8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown.	....	9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown	....	9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7,38	.....
N. Hamilton	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon,	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8,32	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	12.25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham	6.48	12,54	2.57	h	9.10	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona.	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone.	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc.	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown.	8.12	10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8.22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville.	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M, week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone--For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Pass. No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a,m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M. 2 35	4 35
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	WEST. No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap Stair	6 45	5 15
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

MERITS OF THE RAISIN.

It Has Great Nutritious as Well as Medicinal Properties.

As the grape cure has made its way into modern methods of dealing with disease—hundreds filling the German establishments where this return to nature is practiced—many a patient who has found himself made over by the treatment has added to it a use of the dried grape or raisin. Fruit of all sorts is becoming more and more a part of the regular food supply, and a growing constituency of people announce themselves as believers in a diet of fruit and nuts. Leaving these extremists out of the present question it is certain that health increases for whoever substitutes fruit, both fresh and dried, for a large part of the ordinary diet in daily use. One of our best literary workers has found that a bunch of good raisins with a slice of bread or a crisp cracker or two makes a lunch that is not only satisfying, but leaves the brain clear for the afternoon's work. Even in the days of our forefathers the Muscatel raisins, called so, perhaps, from the Muscat grape brought by the Moors, from their African home into Spain, were credited with a special recuperative force, known as "reysons of the sun." They were part of the equipage of a last illness. Saffron water and these "reysons of the sun" were side by side on the neat little table which held also the big Bible reserved for solemn occasions, all three reminding the sufferer that he or she has done with the ordinary fare of mortal life.

But there need be no such sombre association with the raisin of today, our own California providing, at its best, a rich fruity raisin, sun-dried, of course, yet not so much dried as distllled, all the watery parts being driven off, and the richer qualities of the grape developed in nature's own alembic. These raisins with whole wheat bread make a genuine food, good for a child as well as man and hailed by the children with acclamation. The need for sugar—an instinct with children—is met in raisins or dates in infinitely more healthy fashion than in any other order of sweet, and the child who has full provision of such fruits makes no demand for candy or cake. The best California raisins are now cheap enough to be within the means of all and their use is steadily increasing. A set of young lawyers in New York have adopted fruit as a lunch, finding that work can go on with none of the sense of heaviness produced by the ordinary meal; and raisins have been introduced as one of the most satisfactory forms.—*Washington Post.*

Rednced Rates to Denver, Col., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons who desire to visit Colorado on the occasion of the meeting of the National Educational Association, at Denver, Col., July 5 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets on July 3, 4, and 5, to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, and Pueblo, at *the extremely low rate* of $50.75 from New York, $49.25 from Philadelphia, $47.50 from Baltimore and Washington, $47.25 from Harrisburg; proportionate rates from other points.

These tickets will be good for return passage from Colorado points on July 12, 13, 14, and 15, with an extension until September 1, if desired

A special train of Pulman Buffet Sleeping cars will be run, leaving New York at 10.1 A. M., July 4, stopping at prominent intermediate points, and arriving at Denver on the afternoon of July 6.

This affords a grand opportunity for a trip to the world-renowned Rocky Mountain resorts in Colorado at a comparativly small cost.

Kansas has twenty women holding office as County Superintendents of Public Instruction.

A Little Advice.

When you call at a newspaper office don't take the editor's chair, unless you are invited to do so. If you find the editor busy don't stay any longer than your business requires. If you have no business with him leave at once. If he politely tells you "not to be in a hurry," don't take him at his word. He dosen't mean what he says, and is very likely gnashing his teeth at being interrupted, and longing to take you by the cuff of the back of the neck and slack of the breeches and throw you out. Don't read galley proofs. There is nothing on earth that makes an editor madder than to have some ill-mannered visitor pick up his proofs and read them. If an editor should murder a man for reading his galley proofs and the case could be tried before a jury composed of editors, they would render a verdict of "justifiable homicide" without leaving the jury box. A galley proof is intended for the editor's private eye alone. Perhaps there may be something in it that he will kill on sight, and he does't want the world to know that it ever lived. An editor feels about his galley proofs much the same as a woman feels about her cooking. She doesn't care who sees and taste her victuals after they are duly prepared and nicely dished on the table, but she doesn't want outsiders running into her kitchen messing around and offering suggestions and commenting on her work while she is getting the meal ready. When the editor gets his literary meal ready and nicely dished up in his paper you can taste it, and if you don't like it you can let it alone. Don't talk to his typesetters while they are working. They will make mistakes without any assistance from you. Don't read the copy. This is sacred to the eye of the typesetter alone, and may never be published. Beside, you may recognize "Vox Populi's" handwriting. On the whole, it will be a good plan for you to keep entirely away from the type cases. Don't go near the job presses when they are running. You have no business to know who is getting work done in the office or what sort of a job is being printed. There are a whole lot more things that we could tell you not to do in a printing office, but if you will ponder this carefully you will discover that a busy printing office is a good place for a loafer to stay away from.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N.Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all shat is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size 50c. and $1

—A horse kicked H. S. Shafer, of the Freemyer House, Middleburg, N. Y., on the knee, which laid him up in bed and caused the knee joint to become stiff. A friend recommended him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did, and in two days was able to be around. Mr. Shafer has recommended it to many others and says it is excellent for any kind of a bruise or sprain. This same Remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism. For sail by J. G. Gillam.

The Right Philosophy.

It is worth while for us all, even when suffering pain to refrain from frowning and wrinkling up our faces and saying impatient words. Every passing thought and feeling write themselves upon the coutenance, and the young girl is making day by day not only the woman she will be in character later on, but the woman she will be in looks. Handsome or plain, agreeable or the opposite, the woman of forty is dependent for her looks on the girl of fourteen. You owe an amount of thought and consideration to the woman you are going to be, and the friends who will love her, and so you must not let needless lines and furrows come to your pretty brows, but keep your foreheads smooth, and do not draw your lips down at the corners, nor go about looking unhappy. It is possible, even when bearing much pain, to wear a tranquil expression if one will, but remember that the tranquil mind in the end can conquer pain.

Crosssing town the other day in haste to catch a train, the horse-car was three times blocked by great vans which stood upon the track. I looked about on my fellow-passengers. Some had flushed and angry faces, some could not sit still, but tapped the floor with their feet, and uttered exclamations, and looked at their watches. One or two stepped out with their bags and walked hastily onward. But a dear old lady in the corner of the car was a pattern of sweetness and amiability, and I heard her observe to her neighbor, "We will probably lose our train, but at this time of the day there are trains every half-hour, and it's never well to be put out by little accidents of this sort." She had the right philosophy.

Beyond Suspicion.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A policeman who who was making his way up an alley off Calhoun street stopped to look over a fence where a colored man was splitting wood. Nothing was said by either for a time, but the colored man finally queried:

"Doan' find no nuisances in dis yere ya'd, I reckon?

"I wasn't looking for nuisances, replied the officer. "A man down here lost seven chickens last night.

"Seben chickens—hu!

"Yes, seven large, fat and juicy chickens.

"Sum one riz 'em right off de roost, I reckon?

"Yes.

"And dun cla'r off wid all dat poultry?

"Yes.

"Hu! Yum-yum! Dat accounts fur it.

"Accounts for what? asked the officer,

"Fur yo'r lookin' into dis back yard. I knows what yo' was looking for—fur chicken fedders!

"Well!

"Well, jist lemme told yo' sunthin'. In de fust place I was laid up wid a chill an' couldn't hev gone out had I dun wanted to, an' in de next place if I had absquatulated dat poultry my twenty y'ars' 'speerience in de business would hev made me put dem fedders an' heads an' feet whar' de hull creashun couldn't find 'em in a week's hunt. No, sah—no, sah—yo' needn't reckon to elucidate no asperity by lookin' ober de elongated back fence of de undersigned.

The new compulsory education law empowers school boards to appoint special officers to see that the law is enforced.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A lone fisherman on a Biddeford, Me., wharf hooked a keg of old whiskey the other day which had been lying at the bottom of the river for a long time, according to appearance and taste. The wharf has since been crowded with anxious anglers.

An unusual number of agents from Western and Southern States are stationed in New York this year for the purpose of inducing immigrants to settle in the states which they represent. Even Wisconsin and California are desirous of attracting newcomers.

A raft containing over seven million feet of lumber, mostly white pine, is on its way down tne Mississippi to St. Louis. It is believed to be the biggest raft ever floated down the river. Carried by rail the lumber would make four and a half miles of car loads.

Mrs. Thomas Laudy, a native of Ireland, but who spent most of her long life in Schuylkill county, Pa., died at Mahanoy City, Pa., last Wednesday at the authenticated age of 102 years. Her mind was entirely clear up to the day of her death, and she had a remarkably good memory.

A farmer who recently homesteaded on the Cheyenne River, near Smithville, S. D., has just applied to the United States Land Office at Rapid City for permission to make entry on another forty acres of land because, he says, the recent heavy rains have washed forty acres of his original entry into the river.

Many women in Lewistown and Auburn are, and have been for some time, wearing "rainy day customs" with skirts which reach only to the tops of their shoes. The townsfolk have become accustomed to the innovotion and the dress does not now attract any attention, except in the way of commendation for the common sense features of the costume.

The "bicycle face" of anxiety or despair is never seen on the boys who have learned to ride the wheel. Little chaps with smiling faces may be seen riding gracefully and easily without a sign of any disturbance of the spirit. Those who acquire a thorough knowledge of the art of wheeling in their early youth possess a great advantage over the people who take their first lessons in it after the muscles have hardened.

In the course of a crusade against the users of false weights and measures the Philadelphia police last week found a manufacturer who displayed a sign over his shop door reading: "One-half peck measures, all shapes and sizes, made here." When interviewed as to the exact meaning of the sign he said it meant just what it said; people wanted measures of different sizes, and he made it his business to give his customers what they wanted. He made tin quart measures on the same basis, too, he said.

Aquarium tanks are made self-sustaining by the introduction of the right amount of plant life, by which the water is aerated and kept sweet for a considerable time, even in such small bodies. Ulva, or sea lettuce, a beautiful green plant, is often used for this purpose. When it is undisturbed air collects under the ulva and buoys it up. Fishes and crabs tear holes in it, making it less buoyant, so that it is apt to sink. In aquarium practice this destruction of the ulva is in some measure prevented by the simple expedient of placing corks under it to keep it out of the reach of at least some of the crabs, as for instance, the hermit, that might otherwise climb into it.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Unpardonable Sin."

TEXTS: "All manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men, but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men. And whosoever speaketh a word against the Son of Man it shall be forgiven him, but whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come."—Matthew xii., 31, 32. "He found no place of repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears."—Hebrews xii., 17.

As sometimes you gather the whole family around the evening stand to hear some book read, so now we gather, a great Christian family group, to study this text, and now may one and the same lamp cast its glow on all the circle.

You see from the first passage that I read that there is a sin against the Holy Ghost for which a man is never pardoned. Once having committed it, he is bound hand and foot for the dungeons of despair. Sermons may be preached to him, songs may be sung to him, prayers may be offered in his behalf, but all to no purpose. He is a captive for this world and a captive for the world that is to come. Do you suppose that there is any one here who has committed that sin? All sins are against the Holy Ghost, but my text speaks of one especially. It is very clear to my mind that the sin against the Holy Ghost was the ascribing of the works of the spirit to the agency of the devil in the time of the apostles.

Indeed the Bible distinctly tells us that. In other words, if a man had sight given to him, or if another was raised from the dead, and some one standing there should say, "This man got his sight by satanic power; the Holy Spirit did not do this; Beelzebub accomplished it," or "This man raised from the dead was raised by satanic influence," the man who said that dropped down under the curse of the text and had committed the fatal sin against the Holy Ghost.

Now, I do not think it is possible in this day to commit that sin. I think it was possible only in apostolic times. But it is a very terrible thing ever to say anything against the Holy Ghost, and it is a marked fact that our race has been marvelously kept back from that profanity. You hear a man swear by the name of the eternal God, and by the name of Jesus Christ, but you never hear a man swear by the name of the Holy Ghost. There are those here to-day who fear they are guilty of the unpardonable sin. Have you such anxiety? Then I have to tell you positively that you have not committed that sin, because the very anxiety is a result of the movement of the gracious Spirit, and your anxiety is proof positive, as certainly as anything that can be demonstrated in mathematics, that you have not committed the sin that I have been speaking of. I can look off upon this audience and feel that there is salvation for all. It is not like when they put out with those lifeboats from the Loch Earn for the Ville de Havre. They knew there was not room for all the passengers, but they were going to do as well as they could. But to-day we man the lifeboat of the gospel, and we cry out over the sea, "Room for all!" Oh, that the Lord Jesus Christ would this hour bring you all out of the flood of sin and plant you on the deck of the glorious old gospel craft!

But while I do not think it is possible for us to commit the particular sin spoken of in the first text I have, by reason of the second text, to call your attention to the fact that there are sins which, though they may be pardoned, are in some respects irrevocable, and you can find no place for repentance, though you seek it carefully with tears. Esau had a birthright given him. In olden times it meant not only temporal but spiritual blessing. One day Esau took his birthright and traded it off for something to eat, Oh, the folly! But let us not be too severe upon him, for some of us have committed the same folly. After he had made the trade he wanted to get it back. Just as though you to-morrow morning should take all your notes and bonds and Government securities and should go into a restaurant and in a fit of recklessness and hunger throw all those securities on the counter and ask for a plate of food, making that exchange. This was the one Esau made. He sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, and he was very sorry about it afterward, but "he found no place for repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears."

There is an impression in almost every man's mind that somewhere in the future there will be a chance where he can correct all his mistakes. Live as we may, if we only repent in time God will forgive us, and then all will be as well as though we had never committed sin. My discourse shall come in collision with that theory. I shall show you, my friends, as God will help me, that there is such a thing as unsuccessful repentance; that there are things done wrong that always stay wrong, and for them you may seek some place of repentance and seek it carefully, but never find it.

Belonging to this class of irrevocable mistakes is the folly of a misspent youth. We may look back to our college days and think how we neglected chemistry or geology or botany or mathematics. We may be sorry about it all our days. Can we ever get the discipline or the advantage that we would have had had we attended to those duties in early life? A man wakes up at forty years of age and finds that his youth has been wasted, and he strives to get back his early advantages. Does he get them back—the days of boyhood, the days in college, the days under his father's roof? "Oh," he says, "if I could only get those times back again, how I would improve them!" My brother, you will never get them back. They are gone, gone. You may be very sorry about it, and God may forgive, so that you may at last reach heaven, but you will never get over some of the mishaps that have come to your soul as a result of your neglect of early duty. You may try to undo it; you cannot undo it. When you had a boy's arms, and a boy's eyes, and a boy's heart, you ought to have attended to those things. A man says at fifty years of age, "I do wish I could get over these habits of indolence." When did you get them? At twenty or twenty-five years of age. You cannot shake them off. They will hang to you to the very day of your death. If a young man through a long course of evil conduct undermines his physical health and then repents of it in after life, the Lord may pardon him, but that does not bring back good physical condition. I said to a minister of the gospel one Sabbath at the close of the service, "Where are you preaching now?" "Oh," he says, "I am not preaching. I am suffering from the physical effects of early sin. I can't preach now; I am sick." A consecrated man he now is, and he mourns bitterly over early sins, but that does not arrest their bodily effects.

The simple fact is that men and women often take twenty years of their life to build up influences that require all the rest of their life to break down. Talk about a man beginning life when he is twenty-one years of age; talk about a woman beginning life when she is eighteen years of age! Ah, no! In many respects that is the time they close life. In nine cases out of ten all the questions of eternity are decided before that. Talk about a majority of men getting their fortunes between thirty and forty years! They get or lose fortunes between ten and twenty. When you tell me that a man is just beginning life, I tell you he is just closing it. The next fifty years will not be of as much importance to him as the first twenty.

Now, why do I say this? Is it for the annoyance of those who have only a baleful retrospection? You know that is not my way. I say it for the benefit of young men and women. I want them to understand that eternity is wrapped up in this hour; that the sins of youth we never get over; that you are now fashioning the mold in which your great future is to run; that a minute, instead of being sixty seconds long, is made up of everlasting ages. You can see what dignity and importance this gives to the life of all our young folks. Why, in the light of this subject life is not something to be frittered away, not something to be smirked about, not something to be danced out, but something to be weighed in the balances of eternity. Oh, young man, the sin of yesterday, the sin of to-morrow will reach over 10,000 years—aye, over the great and unending eternity. You may after awhile say: "I am very sorry. Now I have got to be thirty or forty years of age, and I do wish I had never committed those sins." What does that amount to? God may pardon you, but undo those things you never will, you never can.

In this same category of irrevocable mistakes I put all parental neglect. We begin the education of our children too late. By the time they get to be ten or fifteen we wake up to our mistakes and try to eradicate this bad habit and change that, but it is too late. That parent who omits in the first ten years of the child's life to make an eternal impression for Christ never makes it. The child will probably go on with all the disadvantages, which might have been avoided by parental faithfulness. Now you see what a mistake that father or mother makes who puts off to late life adherence to Christ. Here is a man who at fifty years of age says to you, "I must be a Christian," and he yields his heart to God and sits in the place of prayer to-day a Christian. None of us can doubt it. He goes home, and he says: "Here at fifty years of age I have given my heart to the Saviour. Now I must establish a family altar." What? Where are your children now? One in Boston, another in Cincinnati, another in New Orleans, and you, my brother, at your fiftieth year going to establish your family altar? Very well, better late than never, but alas, alas, that you did not do it twenty-five years ago!

When I was in Chamouni, Switzerland, I saw in the window of one of the shops a picture that impressed my mind very much. It was a picture of an accident that occurred on the side of one of the Swiss mountains. A company of travelers, with guides, went up some very steep places—places which but few travelers attempted to go up. They were, as all travelers are there, fastened together with cords at the waist, so that if one slipped the rope would hold him, the rope fastened to the others. Passing along the most dangerous point, one of the guides slipped and they all started down the precipice. But after awhile one more muscular than the rest struck his heels into the ice and stopped, but the rope broke, and down, hundreds and thousands of feet, the rest went.

And so I see whole families bound together by ties of affection and in many cases walking on slippery places of worldliness and sin. The father knows it, and the mother knows it, and they are bound all together. After awhile they begin to slide down steeper and steeper, and the father becomes alarmed, and he stops, planting his feet on the "rock of ages." He stops, but the rope breaks, and those who were once tied fast to him by moral and spiritual influences go over the precipice. Oh, there is such a thing as coming to Christ soon enough to save ourselves, but not soon enough to save others.

How many parents wake up in the latter part of life to find out the mistake! The parent says, "I have been too lenient," or "I have been too severe in the discipline of my children. If I had the little ones around me again, how different I would do!" You will never have them around again. The work is done; the bent to the character is given; the eternity is decided. I say this to young parents, those who are twenty-five and thirty or thirty-five years of age—have the family altar to-night. How do you suppose that father felt as he leaned over the couch of his dying child, and the expiring son said to him: "Father, you have been very good to me. You have given me a fine education, and you have placed me in a fine social position; you have done everything for me in a worldly sense; but, father, you never told me how to die. Now I am dying, and I am afraid."

In this category of irrevocable mistakes I place also the unkindnesses done the departed. When I was a boy, my mother used to say to me sometimes, "De Witt, you will be sorry for that when I am gone." And I remember just how she looked, sitting there with cap and spectacles and the old Bible in her lap, and she never said a truer thing than that, for I have often been sorry since. While we have our friends with us we say unguarded things that wound the feelings of those to whom we ought to give nothing but kindness. Perhaps the parent, without inquiring into the matter, boxes the child's ears. The little one, who has fallen in the street, comes in covered with dust, and as though the first disaster were not enough she whips it. After a while the child is taken, or the parent is taken, or the companion is taken, and those who are left say: "Oh, if we could only get back those unkind words, those unkind deeds! If we could only recall them!" But you cannot get them back. You might bow down over the grave of that loved one and cry and cry and cry. The white lips would make no answer. The stars shall be plucked out of their sockets, but these influences shall not be torn away. The world shall die, but there are some wrongs immortal. The moral of which is, take care of your friends while you have them. Spare the scolding. Be economical of the satire. Shut up in a dark cave from which they shall never swarm forth all the words that have a sting in them. You will wish you had some day—very soon you will, perhaps to-morrow. Oh, yes. While with a firm hand you administer parental discipline also administer it very gently, lest some day there be a little slab in the cemetery and on it chiseled, "Our Willie," or "Our Charlie," and though you bow down prone in the grave and seek a place of repentence and seek it carefully with tears, you cannot find it.

There is another sin that I place in the class of irrevocable mistakes, and that is lost opportunities of getting good. I never come to a Saturday night but I can see during that week that I have missed opportunities of getting good. I never come to my birthday but I can see that I have wasted many chances of getting better. I never go home on Sabbath from the discussion of a religious theme without feeling that I might have done it in a more successful way. How is it with you? If you take a certain number of bushels of wheat and scatter them over a certain number of acres of land, you expect a harvest in proportion to the amount of seed scattered. And I ask you now, Have the sheaves of moral and spiritual harvest corresponded with the advantages given? How has it been with you? You may make resolutions for the future, but past opportunities are gone. In the long procession of future years all those past moments will march, but the archangel's trumpet that wakes the dead will not wake up for you one of those privileges. Esau has sold his birthright, and there is not wealth enough in the treasure houses of heaven to buy it back again. What does that mean? It means that if you are going to get any advantage out of this Sabbath day you will have to get it before the hand wheels around on the clock to 12 to-night. It means that every moment of our life has two wings, and that it does not fly like a hawk in circles, but in a straight line from eternity to eternity. It means that, though other chariots may break down or drag heavily, this one never drops the brake and never ceases to run. It means that while at other feasts the cup may be passed to us and we may reject it, and yet after awhile take it, the cupbearers to this feast never give us but one chance at the chalice, and rejecting that we shall "find no place for repentance, though we seek it carefully with tears."

There is one more class of sins that I put in this category of irrevocable sins and that is lost opportunities of usefulness. Your business partner is a proud man. In ordinary circumstances say to him, "Believe in Christ," and he will say, "You mind your business and I'll mind mine." But there has been affliction in the household. His heart is tender. He is looking around for sympathy and solace. Now is your time. Speak, speak, or forever hold your peace. There is a time in farm life when you plant the corn and when you sow the seed. Let that go by, and the farmer will wring his hands while other husbandmen are gathering in the sheaves. You are in a religious meeting, and there is an opportunity for you to speak a word for Christ. You say, "I must do it." Your cheek flushes with embarrassment. You rise half way, but you cower before men whose breath is in their nostrils, and you sag back, and the opportunity is gone, and all eternity will feel the effect of your silence. Try to get back that opportunity! You cannot find it. You might as well try to find the fleece that Gideon watched, or take in your hand the dew that came down on the locks of the Bethlehem shepherds, or to find the plume of the first robin that went across paradise. It is gone—it is gone forever. When an opportunity for personal repentance or of doing good passes away, you may hunt for it; you cannot find it. You may fish for it; it will not take the hook. You may dig for it; you cannot bring it up. Remember that there are wrongs and sins that can never be corrected; that our privileges fly not in circles, but in a straight line; that the lightnings have not as swift feet as our privileges when they are gone, and let an opportunity of salvation go by us an inch—the one-hundreth part of an inch, the thousandth part of an inch, the millionth part of an inch—and no man can overtake it. Fire winged seraphim cannot come up with it. The eternal God Himself cannot catch it.

I stand before those who have a glorious birthright. Esau's was not so rich as yours. Sell it once, and you sell it forever. I remember the story of the lad on the Arctic some years ago—the lad Stewart Holland. A vessel crashed into the Arctic in the time of a fog, and it was found that the ship must go down. Some of the passengers got off in the lifeboats, some got off on rafts, but 300 went to the bottom. During all those hours of calamity Stewart Holland stood at the signal gun and it sounded across the sea—boom, boom! The helmsman forsook his place; the engineer was gone, and some fainted, and some prayed, and some blasphemed, and the powder was gone, and they could no more set off the signal gun. The lad broke in the magazine and brought out more powder, and again the gun boomed over the sea. Oh, my friends, tossed on the rough seas of life, some have taken the warning, have gone off in the lifeboat, and they are safe, but others are not making any attempt to escape. So I stand at this signal gun of the gospel, sounding the alarm, beware, beware! "Now is the accepted time. Now is the day of salvation." Hear it that your soul may live.

A FEMALE GOVERNOR.

Miss Richards the Practical Executive of Wyoming for a Week.

The Executive chair of one of our States has been virtually filled by a woman for a week, and a young woman, too. Miss Richards, daughter of the Governor of Wyoming and his Private Secretary, is but nineteen. While her father was in St. Louis attending the interstate drill, she, as her father expressed it, "ran the shop." She was to all intents and purposes Governor, and might have exercised any prerogative of the Governor, the pardoning power, for instance, for so great is her father's faith in her that he left all kinds of State papers signed in blank so that she could meet any emergency. The Lieutenant-Governor of Wyoming is merely President of the Senate.

Every day during the Governor's stay in St. Louis he received a telegram from his Deputy.

Sperking of his daughter the Governor said. "She knows all about the office of executive; she prepares the most important State papers, and in my absence she is in charge as completely as it is possible to be."

Miss Richards was a student at an Eastern college when her father was elected. She rides from the State House to her home and back on a bicycle. Not many weeks ago she found this accomplishment of value. An officer reached Cheyenne with a prisoner for extradition, and in order to get to the next State in time, it would be necessary for him to leave by the next train within an hour. It did not seem possible to accomplish this, but Miss Richards said she would see about it. She hurriedly prepared the document, got her father's signature, and annexed the seal of the State to it, mounted her wheel and was at the depot some time before the train pulled out.

Strange Affliction of a Little Girl.

Kate, the four-year-old daughter of John Wilson, of Augusta, Ky., has been crying all her life. When she plays or sleeps or goes visiting always the cry is in evidence. It is a purely mechanical matter, and the child insists she does not know she does it. She is very bright and sunny-tempered and, only for her misfortune, would be a model. The cry sounds as if it came from one in great grief, but the child is always happy.

Stones From the Clouds.

In North Dorchester, Canada, while James Strathdee, a farmer, was working in the woods, a shower of stones fell from the clouds. One of them struck Strathdee on the head, stunning him.

The shower was repeated at intervals, the stones varying in size from that of an egg to a bowl. They were of an igneous nature and presumably aerolites.

A Shaft to Be Sunk One Mile.

Sod was cut at Calumet, Mich., for shaft No. 5, Tamarack mine. The shaft will be large enough for eight compartments and will extend vertically almost one mile into the earth before striking copper lead. It will require four years working, day and night, with powerful dynamite to reach the vein.

Americans Abroad.

Americans have flocked to Europe this summer in larger numbers than ever before, and it was difficult to secure return accommodations for any time between August 1 and September 1.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 21.

Lesson Text: "Nadab and Abihu," Lev. x., 1-11—Golden Text: Lev. x., 9—Commentary.

1. "And Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, offered strange fire before the Lord, which He commanded them not." The last lesson told us of failure on the part of Israel; this tells of failure in the priesthood. Every man at his best state (apart from God) is altogether vanity (Ps. xxxix., 5). This shall be fully seen when after 1000 years of the personal reign of Christ a host of liars shall follow the father of lies when he shall be released from the pit. See Rev. xx., 7-9, and Ps. lxvi., 3, margin. After the completion of the tabernacle, Aaron and his four sons were consecrated to the priesthood to minister unto the Lord in His appointed way (Ex. xxviii., 1; Lev. viii., 1, 2; Ex. xxx., 9).

2. "And there went out fire from the Lord and devoured them, and they died before the Lord." Thus at the very beginning of the priesthood Jehovah made it very plain that he would have a whole-hearted service or none. So also at the beginning of the church in the case of Ananias and Sapphira (Acts v., 5, 10), He showed plainly how He hated deceit and half-heartedness. He does not often judge so swiftly and terribly, but such cases show us His mind on these things and how He will act in the judgment.

3. "Then Moses said unto Aaron, This is it that the Lord spake, saying, I will be sanctified in them that come nigh Me, and before all the people I will be glorified. And Aaron held his peace." That they were to be a holy people unto the Lord is the oft repeated requirement from Ex. xix., 6, 22 onwards. Jesus Himself in His great intercessory prayer said, "For their sakes I sanctify Myself that they also might be sanctified through the truth" (John xvii., 19). C. H. M. says that whether the fire came to express approval or displeasure the priest had only to worship, and that as priests of God we must rise superior to all the claims and influences of nature and of earth. When Ezekiel's wife was taken away by a stroke, he was forbidden to cry or mourn (Ezek. xiv., 16-18). Yet Jesus wept at the grave of Lazarus. In Ps. xxxix., 9, we have a parallel to Aaron's silence, "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth because thou didst it." See also Ps. xlvi., 10.

4, 5. "Come near, carry your brethren from before the sanctuary out of the camp." Thus their bodies, as in the case of Ananias and Sapphira, were buried, but what about Nadab and Abihu? We never bury people, strictly speaking—we bury the bodies or temples in which they sojourned for a season. It has been a great comfort to me to think of this since ever I grasped the fact that if my body ever has a burial I will not be there that day, but absent from the body and present with the Lord, with Christ, which is far better (Phil. i., 21, 23; II Cor. v., 8). There is a vast difference between being cut off from further service on earth as a saved person, and being forever cut off from all possibility of being saved. Some of the believers at Corinth were sick, and some died, because of transgression (I Cor. xi., 30). It is plainly stated in I Cor. iii., 14, 15, that it is possible to have rewards for service, and it is possible to lose one's works and yet be saved.

6. "Uncover not your heads, neither rend your clothes." Mourning oftimes has in it a large element of rebellion against God. This we must desperately resist, lest we find fault with God. We must even take sides with God, even though His chastenings fall on those who are dearest to us. If we love our loved ones more than we love God, we are not worthy of Him. The greatest lover must have the greatest love, and in every dark and trying hour we must still hold to this—"God is love," and His ways are just and true.

7. "And ye shall not go out from the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die, for the anointing oil of the Lord is upon you." Because they were the anointed priests of the Lord, chosen to minister unto Him, they were to keep themselves wholly for Him. The Spirit says, through Peter, that believers are a holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God by Jesus Christ (I Pet. ii., 5, 9); a royal priesthood to show forth His praises. In Eph. iv., 30, we read that we are not to grieve the Holy Spirit of God, by whom we are sealed unto the day of redemption. We should never desire in any way to go out from His service who hath called us with such a holy calling—never in any way be conformed to the world which lieth in the wicked one, but anointed with the same Spirit who anointed Him, walk in His steps, going about doing good (Acts x., 38).

8, 9. "And the Lord spake unto Aaron, saying, Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die." In this so called temperance lesson we only now at the close of the lesson come upon the strong drink question, and here it is in the form of a prohibition laid upon the servants of the Lord when on duty. A good word for the unsaved who are given to drink is found in I Cor. vi., 10, "Nor thieves nor covetous nor drunkards shall inherit the kingdom of God." A good word for saved people inclined to indulge themselves is that in Rom. xiv., 21, "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth or is offended or is made weak." The story of Bochabites in Jer. xxxv. is a helpful one in this connection. As believers we are to live only "unto Him who loveth us," and "do all to the glory of God" (Rev. i., 5, R. V.; I Cor. x., 31). This should settle all difficulties.

10. "And that ye may put difference between holy and unholy, and between unclean and clean." They were, as a whole Nation, severed from other people, that they might be the Lord's (Lev. xx., 26). In Egypt, and the night they left Egypt, the Lord put a difference between His people and those who were not His (Ex. viii., 23; xi., 7). By nature and by practice all are sinners, and there is no difference as to the fact (Rom. iii., 22, 23) till the sinner receives Jesus and comes under the blood, then he becomes a saved sinner, and because of this should have done with the unclean and unholy.

11. "And that ye may teach His children of Israel all the statutes which the Lord hath spoken unto them by the hand of Moses." The order is always "Doing and teaching" (Mark vi., 30; Acts i., 1). Unless we ourselves are holy in our lives, our advice to others will not have much weight, for we will then be like the Pharisees, who say but do not (Math. xxiii., 3). But if, like Levi, we walk with God in peace and equity, we shall turn many away from iniquity (Mal. ii., 6).—Lesson Helper.

A Drawback to Smokeless Powder.

It is now said that smokeless powder cannot be used in the seacoast guns, which of course are of the largest calibre, on account of the great erosion it produces.

Eighty Miles an Hour.

Several of the great trunk railroads of the North are experimenting on their branch lines with electricity as a motive power and the reports of its use are very satisfactory. It has been demonstrated that electricity is cheaper than steam and that it will give any rate of speed that can reasonably be desired.

A few days ago an electric locomotive on the Nantasket branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was run at a speed of eighty miles an hour.

Hardly anybody wants to go at that rate even in these fast times, but the experiment has demonstrated that electricity may be applied for rapid transit.

Opinions differ as to prospects of a general substitution of electricity for steam on railroads but the tendency is clearly in that direction and many practical railroad men believe that within a few years the bulk of railroad business will be moved by electricity.—Atlanta Journal.

School Laws in the States.

The Bureau of Education is making a compilation of the school laws of various States. It will show that the regulations as to appointment and qualification of teachers and their methods of teaching vary greatly in the different sections of the country. Some difficulty has been met by the Bureau in obtaining the State statutes, and in many cases they have been bought outright from the States. The compilation probably will be published next autumn, and after publication in the annual report of the commissioners of education may be issued in a separate edition of 20,000 copies. —Washington Star.

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City employes in St. Louis, Mo. who failed to vote are being discharged.

The Trust After No-To-Bac.

Chicago Special.—Reported here to-day that a large sum of money had been offered for the famous tobacco habit cure called No-To-Bac, by a syndicate who want to take it off the market. Inquiry at the general offices revealed the fact that No-To-Bac was not for sale to the trust at any price. No-To-Bac's success is marvelous. Almost every Druggist in America sells No-To-Bac under guarantee to cure tobacco habit or refund money.

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CONSUMPTION

SLAUGHTER OF PILGRIMS

A Terrible Collision on the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada.

CARS TELESCOPED AND WRECKED

The Second Section of an Excursion Train Dashes at Full Speed Into the First---The Victims Were Pilgrims to the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre---An Engineer's Awful Blunder.

A terrible accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad at Craig's Road, Quebec, Canada. A special excursion passenger train, rushing along in the darkness of the early morning, crashed into another excursion train preceding it, killed thirteen people, and wounded thirty. The trains were filled with pilgrims en route from Sherbrooke, Richmond and Windsor Mills to Levis, where they were to cross over to Quebec and proceed to the shrine at St. Anne de Beaupre. One was following the other and there was supposed to be an interval of twenty minutes between them. The forward train was making good time, having left Richmond at 10 o'clock the night before. On the rear of this train was a Pullman car, in which were the priests and others in charge of the party, and it was in this car that most of the loss of life occurred.

The first train reached Craig's Road about 3 a. m., and stopped at the tank to take water. Due precautions were taken, and the semaphore was thrown to danger. Only the train men were about. The Pullman car in the rear was wrapped in silence.

Suddenly there was a great crash—the second train coming at full speed had dashed into the rear Pullman of the first section. So great was the impetus of the colliding train that the engine embedded itself in the palace car, and the latter plunged forward and partially telescoped the first-class car immediately in front. Every berth in the Pullman was wrecked, and some of the occupants who were killed never knew what happened to them. They died sleeping. Others awoke to their horrible surroundings and position, maimed, bleeding, and bruised, conscious of little but the agony that racked them. It was an awful scene. The cries of the wounded, the moans of the dying, the outpouring of passengers from cars that were not badly damaged, and the hurrying forms of the uninjured trainmen, with their flickering lanterns, all combined to make a sight seldom exceeded in tragic horror.

The work of rescue was begun as soon as possible. When the blinding clouds of steam had subsided the trainmen, priests, and others got together and the dead and wounded were taken from the ruins of the engine, the Pullman, and the first-class car and removed to temporary quarters, where the women of the party ministered as best they could to the wants of the maimed pilgrims. They tore off their clothing and made bandages for gaping wounds and tried, in the absence of enough medical aid to go round, to stanch the flow of blood and properly cleanse the wounds. All of the wounded who could be moved were placed on board and sent to Levis.

It is hard to say where the blame for the accident rests. It has been suggested that Engineer McLeod of the colliding train may have dozed off to sleep and then have missed seeing the warning semaphore and was unconscious of his whereabouts.

The following is a list of the dead: Charles Bedard, mail clerk, Richmond; Miss Bedard, Richmond; Hector McLeod, engineer, Richmond; Richard L. Perkins, fireman, Richmond; the Rev. J. L. Mercier, Richmond: the Rev. F. P. Dignan, Windsor Mills; Mr. Cogan, Richmond; Miss Valin, St. Joseph de' Levis; Miss Phaneuf, St. Joseph de' Levis; Mrs. J. B. Cayer, Danville; Miss Delicourte, Shefford; aunt of Miss Valin, name unknown, St. Joseph de' Levis; John O'Farrell, Capleton.

The scene in the Hotel Dieu, at Levis, after the arrival of the wounded from the wreck was something which an eye-witness can never forget. The unfortunate pilgrims all occupied beds in different wards of the hospital, and were attended by physicians of Levis and Quebec and by nuns and ladies of Levis. The cries of some of them were fearful to hear.

HOT FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Insurgents Lost 280 and Spaniards Fifty in One Battle.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba are to the effect that Major Sanchez, commanding a Spanish Government force, discovered 1500 insurgents under command of the rebel chief, Rabi, strongly posted near Manzanillo.

Major Sanchez sent a message to Major Aznar inviting him to join forces and attack the rebels. The insurgents captured the messenger and hanged him. They then sent a reply to Major Sanchez's message, signing Major Aznar's name to it, directing that an attack on the insurgents be made at another point.

Major Sanchez fell into the trap and advanced as directed in the forged message. His force was attacked suddenly by the rebels in a narrow defile. The insurgents charged the Spanish troops in fine style.

The troops were unable to manœuvre owing to the lack of space. Two sergeants, one at the head of thirty and the other at the head of twelve men, gained commanding positions, and succeeded in checking the insurgents, shooting all that came within range of their rifles.

Their fire was so deadly that the rebels made no further attempt to charge and the troops were enabled to escape from the defile in which they had been ambushed. The Government force then attacked the main posstions of the rebels and compelled them to retreat. The insurgents lost 280 killed. The Government loss was fifty killed and wounded.

Lincoln Day in Connecticut, October 15.

Both Houses of the Connecticut General Assembly at Hartford passed a bill making October 15 a legal holiday, to be known as Lincoln Day. The General Assembly had previously refused to pass a bill making Lincoln's birthday, February 12, a legal holiday on account of the nearness to Washington's birthday, February 22.

The long session of the General Assembly of 1895, the longest in the history of the State, extending over a period of more than six months, was then brought to a close.

Wheat Injured in Argentine.

The reports from the Argentine Confederation say that the wheat there has been injured by an excess of rain.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

TO COOK BANANAS.

Bananas are being more and more used in cookery and make delicious sweets. An excellent recipe for a compote of bananas is to peel and slice the fruit and lay it in a dish; have ready a thin syrup, made by boiling half a pound of loaf sugar with a gill of water, flavoring this to suit taste with lemon or orange juice; pour this syrup while quite hot on the fruit, and stand the latter aside until cold; then leave it on ice till nearly frozen, and serve plain or with whipped cream.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

GREEN SALAD.

Get the best head of lettuce you can, properly headed and white, with as few green leaves as possible. Wash it, pull it entirely apart, and then place in a large bowl of ice water. Put this in an extremely cold place for at least four hours before serving. When needed shake off every particle of water and put in your salad bowl. A French dressing should be used for it, with the salt, vinegar, pepper and oil regulated by the size of your head of lettuce. Do all this properly and no other salad will ever suit you for hot weather.

A SIMPLE DESSERT.

For this dish use three pints of pared and quartered tart apples, the juice of one lemon, about one-fourth of a grated nutmeg, one pint of water, one scant pint of granulated sugar and two quarts of whipped cream, sweetened with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Put the water and sugar in a saucepan and boil for a quarter of an hour, then add the lemon juice, nutmeg and apples. Cover the stewpan and set it where the contents will cook slowly for forty minutes, then remove the pan from the fire and take up the apples, being careful not to break the pieces and to avoid taking up the syrup. Return the saucepan to the stove and boil rapidly for five minutes the syrup that remains, then pour it over the apples and set them away to cool.

At serving time drain the cream well and sprinkle the powdered sugar over it, stirring gently in order that the two may get well mixed. Heap the cream upon the cold stewed apples and serve at once.—New York World.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

When the cellar is being cleaned add a little copperas water and salt to the whitewash.

To wash a black China silk rub it with ammonia water and press it between two cloths.

To keep away black ants the simplest remedy is to sprinkle salt plentifully in the places they infest.

Oil paints are best removed by chloroform. Apply a few drops and rub gently with a woollen rag.

Salt and mustard, a teaspoonful of each, followed with sweet oil, melted butter or milk, is the antidote for arsenic.

Wall papers that are soiled or that one feels are dirty, though the grime is not visible, should be brushed or wiped with a dry cloth, and rubbed with bread crumbs.

To disinfect a book which has been in a sick room wash the cover with a purifier. Put it out in open air for one day where the sun can beat down on it with all its force.

To bleach a piece of white embroidery that has become yellow wet it in soap suds, not too strong, and lay it on the grass where the sun will shine on it. Wet it and turn it every day until sufficiently bleached.

To make delicious lemon sherbet take four lemons, two oranges, six tablespoonfuls sugar: three pints water; squeeze the lemon and orange juice upon the sugar; let it stand five minutes, add water and ice, stir well and serve; a larger allowance of sugar can be made for those who like sweet drinks.

To make horseradish sauce take half a pint of milk or cream in a double boiler. Rub together a tablespoonful of butter and an even tablespoonful of flower, then stir them into the boiling milk, add one ounce of young horseradish, finely grated, a half teaspoonful of salt and the same of sugar. This is also a very nice sauce to serve with boiled fish.

The Telautograph in Use.

The practical use which was made of Professor Elisha Gray's latest invention, the telautograph, last Friday, in transmitting autograph letters from Cleveland, Ohio, by means of an ordinary telegraph wire 431 miles to the office of a Chicago newspaper, amounts, it is claimed, to a demonstration of the fitness of this new instrument to serve the purpose for which it was designed. Seven years the inventor has been at work perfecting the transmitting and receiving instruments, and he was able to show some creditable results five years ago when the first public experiments were made. Later at the World's Fair he made an exhibition of the powers of his machine, which was considered wonderful, but it was only two months ago that a long-distance test was successfully made showing that the invention had become entirely practical. This test was between London and Paris, a distance of over 300 miles, and the results were satisfactory at every point. In this country the first practical use of the new device was the Cleveland-Chicago correspondence of last Friday. Autograph letters and original drawings were reproduced by electricity with only a few seconds loss of time at a distance of hundreds of miles from the writer, and the copy was exact in every line and dot, a faithful reproduction. The instruments by means of which this wonder is accomplished are simple in construction but very delicately adjusted. Every motion made by the pencil in the hand of the writer at the transmitting instrument is reproduced by an automatic pen at the receiver, and a perfect copy is the result. The advantage of the device is that it enables any person to send his own message without the intervention of a skilled operator, and it provides a way for bankers to sign papers or for business men to make out documents in a distant city without the delay of the mail or the inconvenience of going there in person.—New York Post.

Mental Effects of Intense Cold.

A German physician who accompanied a detachment of soldiers in the disastrous retreat from Moscow has left an interesting paper containing his observations on the mental effects of the intense cold upon the soldiers. The first notable effect is a loss of memory, the next a paralysis of the will. Soldiers forgot the names of the most common things about them—could not even remember the names of the articles of food for the lack of which they were perishing. It is true that they were enfeebled and half starved; but it probably took a less degree of cold to produce the above-named effects in them than in men more vigorous. But the paper shows what occurs in a lesser degree in the robust, in the psychic point of view, when subjected to long and intense low temperature.—New York Independent.

A Stinging Retort.

Some time ago Mr. Arthur James Balfour, whose manner suggests an effeminacy that his character belies, made some remarks in the house that enraged some of the members. Dr. Tanner was especially vociferous in his denunciation of Mr. Balfour, and was forced to apologize therefor by the speaker. After making the apology he brought down the house by adding; "At least the right honorable gentleman will have to admit that on this occasion he was somewhat less ladylike than usual."—Detroit Free Press.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Bee Trees in Florida.

Five men went out to cut two bee trees about four miles from Windermere, Fla., that one of the party had found the day before. After cutting one tree and taking twenty-seven pounds of honey, a gum was placed in position and the queen bee caught and placed in the gum. The party left for the other tree, a distance of a half mile. On returning to get the bees a little dog that was with them began to bark. On going to see what it meant a huge gopher snake eight feet ten inches long and twenty and a half inches in circumference was found and in his mouth a rattlesnake about four feet long with six rattles and button. The large snake had the rattler about half swallowed when found. A large number of these trees have been found in that vicinity this spring. About thirty-seven have been cut since the first of March, and about 450 pounds of honey has been secured. Two trees cut last week netted more than sixty pounds of honey.—Savannah News.

Fresh butter has been transported from Australia to England and sold at a profit for twenty-five cents a pound. The freight amounts to two cents a pound. Tho next Australian experiment will be with poultry.

Arrangements have been made for a fortnightly service of steamers with frozen produce from Australia to Great Britain.

You can carry the little vial of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets right in the vest-pocket of your dress suit, and it will not make even a little lump. The "Pellets" are so small that 42 to 44 of them go in a vial scarcely more than an inch long, and as big round as a lead pencil.

They *cure* constipation.

One "Pellet" is a laxative; two a mild cathartic. One taken after dinner will stimulate digestive action and palliate the effects of over-eating. They act with gentle efficiency on stomach, liver and bowels. They don't do the work themselves. They simply stimulate the natural action of the organs themselves.

Electrical Weed Killer.

In the American Engineer and Railway Journal a description is given of an electrical device for the destruction of weeds, as used on railroad lines. Very high-pressure current is taken from a generator on a tramcar traveling on the railroad. One side of the circuit is connected to the ground, and the other is conducted through a series of fine wires to the tops of the weeds and vegetation along the road. In this way the electric current traverses the roots and body of a plant, rupturing its cells and destroying it. The device is thoroughly practical, and reduces the cost of maintenance of way $40 to $80 per year per mile.

About thirty-five per cent. of the population of Brazil are whites.

★ HIGHEST AWARD ★
WORLD'S FAIR.

IMPERIAL GRANUM
IS
★ THE BEST ★
PREPARED
FOOD

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

ENGINES AND BOILERS

For all purposes requiring power. Automatic, Corliss & Compound Engines. Horizontal & Vertical Boilers. Complete Steam Plants.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS,
Elmira N. Y.
N. Y. Office, 41 Dey St.

N Y N U—29

DROPSY Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

USE NO SOAP

with Pearline. 'Twould be absurd. It isn't necessary. Pearline contains everything of a soapy nature that's needed or that's good to go with it. And Pearline is so much better than soap that it has the work all done before the soap begins to take any part.

You're simply throwing away money. It's a clear waste of soap—and soap may be good for something, though it isn't much use in washing and cleaning, when Pearline's around. 491

Millions NOW USE Pearline

SELL ON SIGHT!

Lovell Diamond Cycles.

HIGH GRADE IN EVERY PARTICULAR!
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, LIGHTEST WEIGHTS!

HAVE YOUR MECHANICAL FRIEND examine these machines, as we desire to show the work and material to men who know what good work is.

We stake our business reputation of over fifty years that there is no better wheel made in the world than the Lovell Diamond.

Warranted in every respect. All prices, sizes and weights. Call and see them. Catalogue free. If there is no agent in your place write us.

Manufacturers and Jobbers in

ARMS, BICYCLES AND SPORTING GOODS.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO.,
147 Washington St., 131 Broad St. - - BOSTON, Mass.

It Was Before the Day of

SAPOLIO

They Used to Say "Woman's Work is Never Done."

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THE ASSOCIATE JUDGESHIP.

A government of the people should be administered for the people. The people are not all of one mind, hence it is obvious that the majority should rule. The majority is not always in the right, neither is it always in the wrong. It is reasonable to suppose that the majority in a popular government is more frequently right than wrong. When the majority is largely on one side of a question in every shape and form in which the question can be put during a period of many years, it would also be reasonable to suppose that the side on which the majority is found is the right side of the question. If, in addition to this, statistical evidence of the most convincing character be introduced to demonstrate that the side of the majority is the side of right, then it would certainly be proper to arrive at the conclusion that in this particular case the side of the majority is the side of right. Again, if the weight of ocular testimony be added and it be of a reliable character, the cause would be stronger.

Now, we want the readers of the ITEM, resident in Huntingdon county, to apply the foregoing to the liquor business in this county. In every contest in which the issue between license and no-license has been joined the popular verdict has been invariably in favor of no-license. Statistics from the county records demonstrate clearly that under license the county expenses are greatly increased. It requires far more money to pay court expenses, keep up the jail and pay for the maintenance of the pauper element under license than under no-license. This money must come from the pockets of the taxpayers. There is no other considerable source of revenue. It is folly to talk of license fees. The records show that the county only received $156.75 from this source during each of the past two years. There is more drunkenness in Huntingdon county and consequently more sorrows, woes and distress in one month than could be seen in a year during the era of no-license.

And yet, notwithstanding these facts, we have licensed houses in this county. Though the great majority of the people are opposed to the traffic, these dens of iniquity are imposed upon communities. Have majorities no rights which the liquor league is bound to respect? It is time for the people of the county to demand a reckoning of their judicial servants. We know that the majority has been deceived and imposed upon in this matter and they may be again. But the temperance people have the right to know where the candidates for the Associate Judgeship stand. If any of them evade or ignore the demand for such knowledge let his political trench be deeply dug. It is not sufficient for a man to say "I have been a member of such and such a church for so many years and all my neighbors know that I am a temperance man." *We have had enough of that kind of talk.* True, the talk doesn't hurt that particular church, but how a man, who claims to have been born anew, can give his consent to the damnable traffic and expect to stand guiltless before his Redeemer, is more than we can comprehend. Surely the cries of the widows, the orphans and the distressed—made so by his action—will not go unavenged.

It is not enough that a candidate say, "I make no pledges; I can not judge a case before I hear the testimony. *We have had enough of that.* The devil has been manufacturing testimony throughout the world's history. Every page furnishes evidence that the business is against the best interests of society; that it is a menace to the public good. The man who has not been able to read this testimony all about him is not fit to occupy a position where the interests of the people are so much at stake.

There is no denying the fact that the politicians are in a measure responsible for the use of the subterfuges. But the popular will has so frequeutly been [illegible] that there is danger in trampling upon the rights of the majority. We believe in Republican principles and work for Republican success but the murmur of discontent because of the disregard of the rights of the majority comes up so strongly from certain influential quarters that it is time to utter a note of warning. Let the politicians keep their hands off and if the people nominate an associate who is favorable to the granting of licenses let the consequences be upon their own heads.

SINCE Senator Quay's announcement that he has no intention of opposing the nomination of any of Governor Hastings' appointees to the superior court bench, the people realize the folly of the combine's cry that Senator Quay is opposing the administration. The people of Huntingdon county are in favor of the election of the Senator to the state chairmanship and this will should be registered at the convention. It is beneath the dignity of the governor of this great commonwealth to resort to the methods of ward politicians to score his points. His letters to the voters of the state should never have been mailed. He will have no opposition for the chairmanship of the convention, but when he undertakes to dictate to the Republicans what they shall do in the matter of the chairmanship of the state committee he steps out of his place and engenders factional differences. Don't assume too much, Governor.

WE HAVE interviewed between seven and eight hundred Republicans of this county as to their preferences for the state chairmanship and have found but one voter who is opposed to Senator Quay. The sentiment is so strongly in favor of the senator that he who attempts to withstand it will be run down by the juggernaut of public opinion.

MOUNT UNION.

Frank Booth and family spent Sunday with friends at Mapleton.

Mrs. A. E. Martin and daughter Miss Daisy are visiting friends in Sunbury.

John Briggs, of Tyrone, visited friends in this place last week.

Prof. C. E. Kauffman and wife, of Tyrone, were visitors in town last week.

Communion services were celebrated in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

H. A. Thompson, of the *Times*, is spending a few days at Niagara Falls.

Judge W. McK. Williamson, of Huntingdon, was in town on political business on Tuesday.

Miss Maud Postlethwaite and Miss Mina Gehrett, of Rockhill, spent Sunday in town with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Doty, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with Mrs. Doty's parents in this place.

R. A. Dean and his mother, Mrs. Sarah Dean, of Harrisburg, spent Sunday with friends in this place.

Miss Laura Etnier, of Tyrone, was the guest of her aunt, Miss Mary Morrison, in this place on Tuesday.

J. Frank Adams, of Denver, Colo., arrived home on Sunday morning after an absence in the west of two years.

A number of the employees of the DeFrehn Chair company have been laid off lately for a few weeks in order to make the annual inventory.

Chas. F. Robinson and wife, of Philadelphia, were in town between trains on Saturday morning. Both are favorably known in this place, having been former residents.

Edw. L. Fields and wife, of Harrisburg, spent Sunday in town with friends. Mrs. Fields is just recovering from a long illnes, brought about by a severe attack of la grippe last winter.

MILL CREEK.

Dr. E. H. Green, of Philadelphia, is visiting his parents in this place.

Mrs. Annie Shaign, of Cleveland, O., is visiting relatives in this section.

Miss Linnie Stonebraker visited friends in Bellwood over last Sunday.

A valuable cow belonging to James Corbin was killed by the cars last week.

Typhoid fever is again in our midst. Several of Mr. Bousum's children are victims.

Miss Alice Ricketts, of Lewistown, enjoyed the hospitality of Mill Creek friends last week.

The directors have purchased new school-room furniture for our township and will have it placed in a short time.

Newton Carothers, foreman on the Belleville division, and George Middleworth, agent at same place were among the visitors to Mill Creek last Sabbath.

Summer Train Service to Bedford Springs via Penna. R. R.

Under the summer schedule taking effect Monday, July 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad company offers to the traveling public increased facilities en route to and from Bedford Springs.

Special attention is directed to the fast time and close connection made by the Day Express leaving Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. and the Main Line Express at 8.00 A. M. connecting at Huntingdon with train reaching Bedford at 2.30 P. M. week days. The Atlantic Express, leaving Pittsburg at 3.10 A. M., will make connection daily for Bedford. Returning, passengers can leave Bedford, week-days, at 10.55 A. M., and arrive Pittsburg 8.10 P. M.

From the East close connection is made by the Fast Line, week days, for all points on the Bedford division. Time tables giving full train service may be had on application to ticket agents.

Coal Seventy-five Feet Thick.

A party of Massillon coal diggers have returned from Marseilles, Mo., bringing tales of coal veins 75 feet thick. This remarkable deposit lies 30 feet below the surface and will be blasted and quarried like Ohio building stone. At first it may seem ridiculous to speak of coal 75 feet thick, but it turns out that the the report is correct and that a company of Pittsburg and Ohio capitalists has been organized to develop the territory. J. F. Pocock, one of the heaviest Massillon operators, recently went to the scene and satisfied himself that an opportunity for profitable investment existed.—*Pittsburg Press.*

—W. H. Nelson, who is in the drug business at Kingville, Mo., has so much confidence in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy that he warrant every bottle and offers to refund the money to any customer who is not satisfied after using it. Mr. Nelson takes no risk in doing this because the Remedy is a certain cure for the diseases for which it is intended and he knows it. It is for sale by J. G. Gillam.

B. Y. P. U. at Baltimore.

The Fifth International Convention of the Baptist Young Peoples' Union of America will be held at Baltimore, Md., July 18 to 21, and for that occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, July 16 and 17, excursion tickets to Baltimore at *a single fare for the round trip*, good to return until August 5 inclusive.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAPLETON BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT for the year ending June, 1895.

RECEIPTS.

State Appropriation, year ending June, 1895.		$ 843 65
Balance on hand from last year		10 96
From collector, including taxes of all kinds		695 97
From loans since last report		510 00

EXPENDITURES.

Repairing	13 37	
Teachers' wages	1015 00	
Fuel and contingencies	75 29	
Fees of collector	27 06	
" treasurer	37 31	
Salary of Secretary	12 00	
Debt and interest paid	121 55	
Purchase of text books	489 14	
Purchase of supplies	59 59	
Other expenses	88 31	
Balance in treasury	121 96	
	2060 58	2060 58
Amt. of bonded indebtedness.	408 00	
Liabilities in excess of resources		287 02

TERM REPORT.

Whole number of schools	4
Average number of months taught	7
No. male teachers employed	3
" female " "	1
Average salaries of male teachers per month	36.66⅔
Average salary of female teachers per month	35 00
No. male scholars attending all the schools	82
No. female scholars attending all the schools	78
Whole number in attendance	160
Average daily attendance, male	69
" " female	65
Per cent. of attendance, male	93
" " female	93
Cost of each pupil per month	$1.61
No. of mills levied	8½
Amt. levied	722.72

AUDITORS' STATEMENT.

TREASURER'S ACC'T—SCHOOL FUND.

DR.

Amt. in treasurer's hands at last settlement		11 02
State appropriation		843 65
Amt. received from collector.		497 01
CR.		
By amt. of vouchers	1260 38	
" treasurer's commission, 2 per cent	25 21	
Balance Dr.	66 09	
	1351 68	1351 68
To Balance Dr.		66 09

SPECIAL FUND.

DR.

To amt. received from bonds issued		510 00
Amt. received from collector.		163 34
CR.		
By vouchers	605 37	
By 2 per cent. as treasurer	12 10	
alance Dr.	55 87	
	673 34	673 37
To balance Dr.		55 84

GEO. W. WRIGHT,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
L. L. PARKER,
Auditors.

3-95 -3t.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.—I have 32,000 first class white pine shingles for sale. Also 1,000 shaved lap shingles. Address, [illegible] 6-13.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

H. L. BOOK.

Tell Twp., June 22, '95.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

CHAS. STRATFORD.

Mount Union, April 3, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the rules of the Republican party, and I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.

G. D. WOOD.

Mapleton Borough, Feb. 20, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the usages of the Republican party. I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.

T. J. C. RIPPLE.

Rockhill Borough, Feb. 25, '95.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

B. S. RUMBERGER.

Petersburg, April 10.

C. B. Crum,

The King Of Low Prices.

'Tis good value people want and they who supply it never lack customers. That's our business idea. These suggestions speak loud:

Men's Suits, $2.25 to $6.50 are bargains.
Boys' Suits, 12 to 18 years, $2.50 to $4.90.
Boys' Wool Suits, 65c. to $2.00.
Boys' Wash Suits, 65 cents.
Men's Wool Pants, $1.35 to $2.50, regularly worth $2.50 to $4.
Ladies' Duck Blazer Suits, $1.25, Wrappers 65c. to $1.25.

In Millinery

We can save you 25 to 50 per cent. Ladies' Hats, 10c. up. We have some special bargains in

HATS; DRY GOODS
BOOTS AND SHOES
CARPETS
NOTIONS GROCERIES

Don't be foolish enough to pay $40 or $50 for a sewing machine when you can get THE BEST for $15.98 to $17.98. All we ask is a trial. We are sure of your trade.

SALTILLO, PA.

Millinery Opening.

I will each week open the latest styles in New Millinery, just received from New York, for the

Spring and Summer

Season of 1895. Call and see them. Prices to suit all.

KATE COWHER,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. Houck.

Hats.

Arguments sre needless, as all good judges agree that we have the finest line of men's, boys' and children's straw hats found in any country store in the county, viz: Mackinaws, Cantons, Palms, Panamas and Sailors. (The low prices are selling them.

Underwear.

We propose this season to make this department complete and you will find just what you want at the right prices. Our Notion, Grocery and Dry Goods department ment is complete in line of staples.

Hardware.

We also have a line of shovels, forks, hoes, rakes, paints, oils, &c. and will add a line of tinware.

Fish.

Our white fish and ciscoes are acknowledged to be the finest bro't to this market.

Wall paper at lowest prices and all borders given free with paper.

J. L. Houck,
CASSVILLE, . . . Pa.

The Profit is Down

Never before have Fine Goods sold for lower prices than we are now making on our

Irresistible Bargains

—o—

We ask the privilege of selling you on the closest living margins the finest styles and qualities that money can buy in the line of

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

....o....

Our Children's Departm't

IS A DELIGHT TO THE EYE TO BEHOLD.

Such magnificent styles and the assortments will satisfy the choicest buyers. And the most important is the low price we offer them for.

JUNIOR FAUNTLEROY REEFER SUITS

Are the most dressy and look the neatest on Children, ages 3 to 6. They are made up very fancy of durable material and prices are within reach of all.

THE PRINCETON.

Inspect the goods, compare the prices, and you will admit that we are offering THE OPPORTUNITY of the SEASON. Give us one chance to make you happy with

Beautiful Goods at BED ROCK Prices.

Economy, Comfort and Satisfaction

GO WITH EVERY PURCHASE.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures and Sold Strictly—One Price.

HAZLETT BROS.,

404 Penn Street. - Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 17, 1895

LOCAL NOTES.

—A. M. Parker visited friends in Altoona recently.

—Mrs. J. C. Griffin, of this place, is visiting friends in Altoona.

—Scarlet fever, typhoid fever and measles are prevalent in Altoona.

—Joseph Bowman, of Calvin, paid the ITEM office a business call on Tuesday.

—Rev. Joseph Gray will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Rev. B. J. Hummel will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Read S. B. Myers' new advertisement, which may be found on the last page.

—Mrs. Elliott Robley, of Altoona, is visiting Mr. Robley's parents in this place.

—Miss Louie McCarl is visiting her uncle, W. S. McCarl, in Juniata, Blair county.

—Wilson Dell, of Latta Grove, was a pleasant caller at the ITEM office on Monday.

—The Mapleton Sand Company's works have shut down for a few weeks for repairs.

—E. E. Palmer has been sorely afflicted during the past week with a bealed jaw.

—Floyd W. Miller and wife, of Huntingdon, were guests of Mr. and. Mrs. S. B. Neice over Sunday.

—R. D. Kinkead and wife of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with relatives and friends in Mapleton.

—Geo. H. Shoop and wife, of Altoona, returned home yesterday after a visit to friends in Hare's valley.

—L. M. Speer has been absent for several days doing jury duty in the United States Court at Erie.

—Light frosts have been reported at Ebensburg on Wednesday night, and at Lock Haven on Sunday night.

—E. Guy Rex spent a couple of days of the past week among friends and relatives in Trough Creek valley.

—James T. Marlin, of Curwensville, is visiting among his many friends and former neighbors in this vicinity.

—Samuel Wagner and wife, of Harrisburg, are visiting among friends and relatives in and about Mapleton.

—Miss Blanche Diggins, of Wall, Pa., spent a few days recently with her sister, Mrs. Oliver Chilcote, in Mapleton.

—Mrs. W. W. Wright, of Kipple, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Boring, in this place.

—The next reunion of the 110th Pennsylvania regiment will be held at Hopewell on the 17th and 18th of October.

—R. N. McCarl, accompanied by his nephew, Master Loy McCarl, visited friends in Juniata, Blair county, a few days of last week.

—Ira V. Rex, wife and son returned to their home in Greensburg on last Thursday, after a three weeks' visit to parents in Mapleton.

—Wesley Wright and daughter, of Ardenheim, spent Sunday with Mr. Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Wright of this place.

—FOR SALE.—An Imperial safety bicycle with cushion tires in good condition. Will be sold cheap. For particulars inquire at this office.

—Miss A. L. Curry, of Jamaica Plains, Mass., arrived in town last Wednesday evening and will spend some time with friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. M. C. Easter, of Norwalk, Ohio, arrived in Huntingdon yesterday and will spend a few weeks with father and friends in Trough Creek valley.

—The total organized strength of the militia in the several states is 114,146. The whole number of citizens, in the United States liable to military duty is given at 9,945,053.

—Miss Lydia Smith, of Philadelphia, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Smith, of Hares Valley. While on her way home Miss Smith paid the ITEM office a pleasant call.

—One of the laws of widespread interest in Pennsylvania signed recently by the governor is that fixing 2,240 pounds as a ton of coal. Dealers who sell less than that can now be fined. In some parts of the state dealers have been giving only 2,000 pounds for a ton.

—The United Brethren of Central Pennsylvania will hold a reunion and picnic at Idlewild August 14th. Further information will be given in a later issue.

—The Mapleton base ball club is arranging for a game with the Huntingdon team on the Mapleton grounds next Saturday evening. A good game is promised.

—H. H. Swope is assisting county treasurer George M. Green to collect state and county taxes. They commenced their tour at Franklinville yesterday.

—Jesse Fetterhoof, one of Warriorsmark township's substantial farmers, is spending a few days in Mapleton, the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. J. G. Spangler.

—Miss Rettie Weaver, of Binghampton, N. Y., arrived in Mapleton Monday evening and will spend a short time here as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Evans.

—Mrs. G. W. Stroup and sons, of Bedford county, arrived in town last week, having been called hither by the illness of Mrs. Stroup's father, Samuel Spangler.

—The semi-annual district convention of the P. O. S. of A., of Huntingdon county, will be held at Birmingham, Friday, August 2nd. The official call will be mailed to the camps this week.

—Preaching services will be held in the Presbyterian church on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of this week. Communion services will be held on Sunday morning at 10.15.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Fields departed on Monday for a ten days visit to Trenton and other points in New Jersey. A portion of the time will be spent at the seashore. The ITEM wishes them a delightful trip.

—The forty-second annual convention of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Pennsylvania, will be held in Johnstown, July 16, 17 and 18. About 200 delegates will be present.

—The committee appointed by the different Sunday schools of town to select a ground and make arrangements for the union picnic to be held July 27th, last evening decided to hold the picnic at the Igo spring.

—A. M. Parker has been appointed superintendent of the Philips Sand Works and has leased a room opposite the Juniata House from George L. Smith in which he will open an office when the works are open for the fall trade.

—The mountains in this vicinity never produced a more prolific crop of huckleberries than this year. Hundreds of pickers are out daily and all return with well-filled vessels. The berries are now selling at the low price of five cents per quart.

—Mrs. S. N. Baumgardner, of Calvin, died yesterday morning at one o'clock. The remains will be interred this morning at the Old Baptist church in Trough Creek valley. We presume our correspondents will furnish additional particulars next week.

—It is announced that the supreme court of this state has rendered a decision to the effect that a property owner who has been notified to repair a defective sidewalk can be held responsible for any injury that may befall a pedestrian by reason of his neglect.

—Freeman and Good, the condemned murderers who are to be hung in Greensburg to-morrow, made their wills last Saturday. Freeman bequeaths his body to his brother, who resides in Pittsburg, and Good bequeaths his to the Revs. Meek and Funk.

—B. S. Rumberger, of Petersburg, a candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff, was interviewing the Republicans of Union and Cass townships last week. A. B. Gillam accompanied him on his tour. He made a very favorable impression.

—Mary Taylor, 8 years old, granddaughter of General John P. Taylor, was trampled to death at Lewistown on Sunday by a savage bull. Her skull was fractured, her jaw, arm and thigh broken and her chest crushed. She died in an hour after the accident.

—Miss Ivy Chilcote a few days ago brought to the ITEM office a large paper balloon which was found on the Schute mountain on the fifth of July. It was in good condition having but two small holes in it. It bore no marks by which it could be determined whence it ascended.

—Bruce Smith, son of W. W. Smith, of Hare's valley, one day last week killed a rattlesnake on one of the knobs of Jack's mountain that was 10 inches in circumference and had twenty rattles. The lad is but fifteen years of age and this is the sixth rattlesnake he has killed this season.

—The appointed delegates for the formation of the Juniata Valley Veterans' association will meet at Lewistown, July 23, 1895, at 1 o'clock, in the Grand Army of the Republic hall. The encampment is assured by the many responses of acceptance and of delegates appointed by so many posts.

—William Baker, of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, father of our townsmen, B. F. and J. W. Baker, died Saturday morning last, aged 79 years and 5 months. The deceased had been a sufferer for several months from dropsy and asthma. The remains were interred at Clear Ridge on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—Allison H. Crum, of Marklesburg, a candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff, was in town last night and this morning started on a tour of the lower end. Mr. Crum is an active Republican, and served three years as a soldier in the late war. If nominated he will be elected and would prove a capable official.

—This year will go into history as bicycle year. The growth of the wheels popularity has been so amazing that it seems as if all the world had discovered that the wheel is a good thing and is trying to get on one as scon as possible. The roads are alive with cyclers. The frctories cannot meet the demand. The supply of tubing is exhausted.—*Ex.*

—Everett *Press:* The Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad company has leased several acres of land near Bald Hill church, and now have several workmen engaged in prospecting for lead. Although up to the present time no inelastic metal has been discovered, yet the earth shows excellent symptoms that it still remains deep under the surface. We hope that the company may be successful in its search and thus cause Bedford county to become more valuable.

County Superintendent's Report.

The year just closed was marked by a steady forward movement in the school work of the county. The sentiment is general that, as a whole, we have had a prosperous school year. Only thirty-eight inexperienced teachers were employed. Seventy-two had taught five or more years, and thirty-two held higher grade certificates. An increased enrollment over last year, a higher standard of scholarship on the part of teachers, and the healthy educational sentiment existing throughout the county are the best evidences of educational growth and progress.

The county institute was held Nov. 12-16. Of the many good institutes held in our county, this was universally conceded to be the best. The instruction given was of great practical value, and of such a nature as to hold the undivided attention of the large audiences throughout the various sessions. It could not be otherwise with such an able corps of instructors as Hon. Henry Houck, Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, Prof. C. H. Albert, Supts. J. M. Berkey aud W. M. Benson. Prof. S. G. Smith, musical director, gave most excellent service and proved himself a master in his line.

The evening lecturers were, Maj. H. C. Dane, John R. Clarke, Dr. J. O. Wilson, and a concert by the Schumann Quartette. It was a week of intellectual enjoyment long to be remembered.

This was also a year of unusual activity in local institute work. Twenty-two local institutes and twelve educational meetings were held in different parts of the county. This work was voluntary on the part of the teachers and directors, and much credit is due both for the enterprise and zeal manifested along this line. It is the best test of the educational pulse of a community. In a few districts no meetings were held. It is to be hoped this year that every district will be in line. Whether it shall be so or not will depend largely upon the teachers in these districts.

Commencement exercises were held at Orbisonia and Mt. Union. The former graduated five and the latter three. On both occasions the greatest interest was manifested by patrons and citizens. These exercises are efficient agencies in educating public sentiment and arousing a greater interest in public education.

Two new school houses were built during the year and a number of others substantially repaired.

Petersburg, formerly a part of Logan township, was by a decree of court formed into a separate district. Among the improvements made were: Establishing an additional school, increasing the length of the term from six to eight months and the election of a principal and subsequent grading of the schools.

During the year thirty-one public examinations were held and several "specials." At these three hundred and forty applicants were examined. On account of a higher standard of qualification a goodly number of these were rejected.

Reference to the statistical report for the year will show that two hundred and sixty official visits were made, or thirty-two more than the whole number of schools. Of the two hundred and twenty-eight schools in the county, one hundred and twenty-four were visited by the directors.

In conclusion, I desire to thank all who have in any way aided in advancing the educational interests of the county during the past year. The cordial support received from directors, teachers and citizens has been a source of inspiration to the writer. To the Department of Public Instruction our thanks are due for the prompt and courteous treatment received.

S. G. RUDY,
County Superintendent.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 12, 1895.

—Last June Dick Crawford brought his twelve-month-old child, suffering from infantile diarrhœa, to me. It had been weaned at four months old and had always been sickly. I gave it the usual treatment in such cases but without benefit. The child kept growing thinner until it weighed but little more than when born, or perhaps ten pounds. I then started the father to giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Before one bottle of the 25 cent size had been used a marked improvement was seen and its continued use cured the child. Its weakness and puny constitution disappeared and its father and myself believe the child's life was saved by this Remedy. J. T. Marlow, M, D Tamaroa, Ill. For sale by J. G. Gillm.

Reduded Rates to the Seashore.

$10 FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Every one, old and young, needs rest and recreation at some time during the heated Summer term, and where can it be obtained better than at the seashore?

No other place can compare with Southern New Jersey in seaside resorts, either in point of number or of excellence. Atlantic City is the most popular resort in America, and Cape May, Sea Isle City, and Ocean City do not fall far short of Atlantic City's high standard.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose object always is to give its patrons the cheapest rates compatible with good service, has arranged for a series of excursions to the seashore, similar to those which were so popular last season. The excursions will leave Pittsburg July 18, and August 1, 15, and 29, and the rates will be as follows: Pittsburg, Uniontown, Connellsville, Scottdale, Greensburg, Butler, and Latrobe, $10; Johnstown, $9.25; Cresson, $8.50; Altoona, $8; Tyrone, $7.65; Clearfield, $8.90; Bellefonte, $8.65 Bedford, $8.50; Huntingdon, 7.10; Mifflin, $5.65; proportionate rates from other points.

The tickets will permit of a stay of nearly two weeks, and a choice of either of the seashore points named above will be allowed

A special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on each of the above-mentioned dates at about 8.50 A. M.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, or to Tourist Agent, Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Specimen Cases.

S.H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in health and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him. Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Buc len's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaer, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

INSURE YOUR { House, Furniture, Stable.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M SPEER, Agt.

This Is The Time of The Year

That you want felt boots, fur caps, woolen shirts, flannels, heavy underwear, &c., on the back shelves, and that is where they are. Our shelves are

Chuck Full of Seasonable Goods

The latest styles in Summer Dress Goods and the best selections that the markets can produce. Summer Underwear, light and heavy weight, summer Shirts, Ladies' and Misses, Shoes, and Oxford Ties, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes, at rock bottom prices. A complete assortment of Hardware, Queensware, Tinware and all other wares needed.

Our Stock is Complete, our Prices Are Right.

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Curfew-Tide.

"The long day closes."
The thrushes sing in every tree;
The shadows long and longer grow;
Broad sunbeams lie athwart the lea;
The oxen low:
Round roof and tower the swallows slide,
And slowly, slowly sinks the sun,
At curfew-tide,
When day is done.

Sweet Sleep, the night-time's fairest child,
O'er all the world her pinions spreads;
Each flower, beneath her influence mild,
Fresh fragrance sheds;
The owls, on silent wings and wide,
Steal from the woodlands, one by one,
At curfew-tide,
When day is done.

No more the clanging rookery rings
With voice of many a noisy bird;
The startled wood-dove's clattering wings
No more are heard:
With sound like whispers faintly sighed,
Soft breezes through the tree-top run,
At curfew-tide,
When day is done.

So may it be when life is spent,
When ne'er another sun can rise
Nor light one other joy present
To dying eyes;
Then softly may the spirit glide
To realms of rest, disturbed by none,
At curfew-tide,
When day is done.
—S. Cornish Watkins in Chambers's Journal.

Infatuated With a Wig.

I have sometimes felt that I was constant by the merest chance, and as my marriage has turned out happily, I am grateful for the interposition, though taking no credit to myself. I ought to say that I never told this story to my wife, and she would be scarcely likely to appreciate it if I did, but I mean to set the truth down here, though I shall not give the real names.

I will call myself George Grey and my wife I will call Amy, nee Ferrers. Well I was engaged to Miss Ferrers, and I loved her passionately, the more passionately perhaps because my position held out no prospect of my making her Mrs. George Grey for many years.

She was the second daughter of a rector in the shires, and I had met her when I was in the neighborhood, fishing. An acquaintance took me to the house, and it was a very pleasant one. The rector was a charming man his daughters were worthy of him, and as to Amy, she was the lovliest and sweetest girl I had ever seen in my life.

I stayed down in Threegates (fishing) for nearly a month, though I had originally intended to limit my visit to a week, and I think that Amy was sorry when at last I told her I had decided to go.

"I shall never forget this holiday of mine," I said; "but now I must bring it to an end, and get back to the dust and grime of Temple. Stewing in chambers, I shall often think of Three gates, and the trout stream and—and my friends."

Unconsciously, I spoke as if I were returning to a legal treadmill, though if I received a couple of briefs a year I held myself extremely fortunate.

"I am glad you have found it so enjoyable," she murmured. "It is a pretty place, I think."

She had never looked so beautful; I was saying "good-by" to her; and I was twenty-five. The result might have been foreseen? I took her hands in mine, daffodils and all, and told her that I loved her, that I had never loved before, could never love again. I cried to her that I had not the right to ask any girl to be my wife, but my passion was stronger than my self-restraint. She was my world, my all; I adored her! Life without her was an agony too awful to contemplate. Would she, could she, reconcile herself to waiting for a beggar who today, could offer her nothing but the wildest devotion that had ever been laid at a woman's feet?

Words, altogether unpremediated, broke from me in a torrent of fervor. My heart pounded furiously; my excitement seemed even to communicate itself to the rocks among the boughs overhead, who cawed so violently that they appeared to be drowning my speech! When I ceased, her head drooped, and my darling was all smiles snd tears at once. The daffodils lay scattered on the lawn, and,—I was engaged!

Well, I postponed my departure for three days, and those days were delightful. Her father—least mercenary of men—consented cordially. We were both young enough to be able to afford to wait, he said, and I was adopted as one of the family without demur. The girls were warm in congratulations—no fellow ever had nicer sisters-in-law—and Amy was the divinest little fiancee that it was possible for a human imagination to conceive. Yes, those three days were ecstatic, and so were the weeks that followed, when I wrote and received a love letter per diem, and it was only as the weeks merged into months, and the months into a year, that I began to ask myself when and how I expected to be able to marry.

I was depressed by degrees. My prospects, as I have said were of the vaguest. I was still doing nothing to speak of at the Bar, and even when I ran down to see Amy, and she did her best to cheer me up, the futility of her encouragement was not to be blinded by a man possessed of a tolerable clear sight.

"We must be patient, George," she would say; "everything will come out right in the end, I am sure of it; and when the briefs are rolling in, we shall look back at all this time and laugh."

At length I decided to do what many another young fellow has done similarly circumstanced. I resolved to consign my profession to the deuce, and to seek pastures new and America. What I proposed should be my plan of campaign in America is at this date not very clear to me, but I remember that it seemed to me then a most desirable and practical step to take, and not even Micawber departing for Australia felt more confident of "something turning up" on the foreign shores than I.

Of course, Amy wept and was desolate, but we had been engaged now for nearly three years, and firmly, and with the business-like lucidity on which I prided myself—I remind myself most strongly of the Micawbers in retrospection!—I showed her it was the only course for us. I said that England—I called it "the old country" already—was played out. In the United Statest I observed, energy and youth had a chance of coming to the front. To cling to a sinking ship—the "sinking ship" was the Bar—was a cowardly and disastrous thing, I declared; and finally I painted a picture of my rising to dizzy heights in the United States, and her coming across to meet me twelve months' time to be my wife.

The picture of making her home in the United States did not seem to attract her, so I altered that part, and in the amended version I returned after twelve months, with my pile in my pocket, and we settled in London.

Besides Amy and her people (who regarded me as a perfect hero, and gave me keepsakes, to think of them in the distant land) the only person to whom it was necessary to announce my intention was a maiden aunt of mine, who lived in Dorking. She told me frankly that I was a fool. As she looked at me with a certain admiration, however, I was inclined to think that in her heart of hearts she was not without a sentiment of approval for my action, and I was firm once more, and reiterated the arguments with which I had favored Amy.

My relative gave me an excellent lunch, and after wishing her an affectionate farewell, for she had always been very nice to me, I went back to town, and commenced my preparations.

My furniture, consisting of a desk, an arm chair and a few dilapitated articles which I forget, I disposed of "at a sacrifice." I ordered a couple of suits of clothes—clothes I understood were dear in America—and I booked a passage on the Germania.

Having put my affairs in order, and receiving, to my surprise, a letter from Dorking repeating that I was a fool, and enclosing a check for fifty pounds I paid a last visit to Threegates, folded Amy in my arms and sailed.

I enjoyed the voyage immensely. We had fine weather, sociable people on board, and I was exhilarated by a consciousness that I was doing a noble and resolute thing. I smoked my pipe with satisfaction and looked at the ocean in the moonlight, and Amy's photograph, with pleasureable sentimentality. So much for the trip.

I arrived in New York with the best part of a hundred pounds in my purse—thanks to my aunt's liberality—and I went to a hotel, and thence removed to a comfortable boarding-house in order to give myself time to look around.

No immediate prospect of making a very large fortune presented itself, and my money dwindled rapidly. When I had been in New York a few months I was glad to forget my anxiety in reading.

I learned that there was an admirable public library near by—the public libraries of America are better than ours—and one day I strolled in there to see what of the newest English fiction I could procure.

It was a huge building, and in the upstairs room to which I was directed I found the attendants were all young women.

The book I had asked for was "out," but I was supplied with another. I read it and returned it the following afternoon, when the book I most desired was "out" again. This went on for a week—I always missed it—and I expressed my annoyance at last rather emphatically.

As I was doing so my eyes fell on one of the girls behind the counter, who riveted my attention in the most extraordinary manner of an engaged man. This girl—I cannot find a proper adjective to describe her, well she was peerless! Her hair was positively of the most glorious color I had ever seen on a woman; there was just a soupcon of color in it—only a soupcon, though—and it had a natural ripple in it all over, from the whiteness of her brow down the nape of her divine neck. Under this imagine blue eyes, and you will have an idea of what she looked like—a veritable goddess!

She had heard my exclamation and moved forward with a smile.

"What is it you are asking for?" she asked.

I told her.

"Oh," she said, "you see it is a new book, and of course there is a demand for it. I'll tell you what I'll do; the next time it comes in I will save it for you."

I thanked her cordially, and she proved as good as her word, for the following afternoon when I presented myself she nodded directly she saw me and held it up.

"I am awfully obliged!" I said. "That was really kind of you. Have you had it yourself?"

"Yes."

I changed my books every day now, always going to that part of the long counter where she was standing, and always admiring her more fervidly than before. I feasted my eyes on the girl. If I saw her full face, or in profile, or if she had her back to me, she was still conspicuous, stately and entirely adorable. I thought about her when I was at home—I could not banish her from my memory.

How this might have ended who shall say? Did Amy's dynasty totter in the balance? I fear, sorely and tremendously I fear, that it did; but it was restored in a bewildering, and even a disparaging fashion.

Who can conceive my astonishment when, on entering the library one morning, I saw my divinity with her hair cut short—cropped like a boy's! I was staggered—breathless. Mementarily I had failed to recognize her, she was so painfully changed. Gone those intoxicating ripples! gone even the richness of color! gone the queenliness of carriage!

"Why?" I gasped—I could not suppress the question—"my dear young lady, why have you had your hair cut since yesterday?"

"I haven't," she said; "it was cut six months ago when I was ill. What I have been wearing till it grew again was a wig."

No; I did not break down; I even stammered a suitable commonplace, but the shock was horrible. I never returned to the library.

And I married Amy—yes! I did not make a fortune in New York, but my aunt died very shortly afterwards, and it was foond that she had bequeathed me the whole of her property—a very comfortable one. I married Amy, and we are very happy together. Only sometimes I cannot help wondering, if that other girl had been all I thought her, whether.—But then there was no such girl—I was in love with a wig!—St. Paul's

Philadelphia theatres pay $500 a year for a license, each.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

It was reported in Washington that Spain's Ministers have agreed to pay the long standing Mora claim of $1,500,000.

The annual settlements at the Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans Mints have been completed.

Bids for the construction of the six new gunboats ordered by the last Congress have been asked for.

Benjamin Harrison Milliken, Private Secretary to Senator Harris, of Tennessee, was indicted by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia on the charge of feloniously entering the dwelling of Samuel F. Phillips, in Washington.

Caesar Celso Moreno, once Prime Minister of Hawaii, was arrested in Washington charged with criminally libelling Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassabor.

Attorney-General Harmon telegraphed Assistant District Attorney McKissick at San Francisco to use his discretion in taking an appeal in the Stanford case or amending the original bill, as he, in his judgment, might deem proper.

Henry Clay England, a lawyer of Rockville, Md., was struck by an electric car on the outskirts of Washington and was killed instantly.

Reports of the final trial of the Olympia, which reached the Navy Department, show that the vessel maintained a speed of nearly twenty knots in Sausalito Channel for four hours on natural draught, which is greater than expected.

Secretary Herbert wrote to Commodore Sicard censuring the Brooklyn Navy Yard methods.

Ten ships of the United States Navy have been placed under the command of Rear-Admiral Bunce for squadron practice at sea.

John W. Foster has arrived at his home in Washington from China, where he served as counselor to the Chinese peace envoys in the negotiations to end the war with Japan. Mr. Foster has been absent from Washington on this mission nearly seven months.

Secretary Herbert's investigation of the labor system in Brooklyn Navy Yard led to the removal of Naval Constructor Fernald and Civil Engineer Asserson.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	37	22	.627	Philadel.	34	28	.548
Pittsburg.	40	28	.588	Brooklyn.	35	30	.538
Boston.	35	25	.583	New York.	31	32	.492
Cincinnati.	37	28	.569	Wash'ng'n.	24	36	.400
Cleveland.	39	31	.557	St. Louis.	24	45	.348
Chicago.	40	32	.556	Louisville.	12	51	.190

Congressman Frederick Remann, of the XVIIIth Illinois District, died at Vandalia.

The Defender and the Vigilant had a short trial race off Newport, R. I., in which the former proved her superiority.

Deming, New Mexico, reports the heaviest rains for years. Much damage has been done to railroads by washouts. At Fort Smith, Ark., rain fell steadily for three days. Western Texas was also deluged.

Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, issued a proclamation calling on all citizens to furnish their full quota toward the State's representation at the Atlanta Exposition.

John Hoch shot and killed Minnie Ingersoll, near Utica, N. Y., because she would not accept his attentions. It was his second similar offence. He was pardoned for the first offence.

Daniel Ackerman, a laborer, killed his wife on the railroad track at Smith's Hill, N. J., and cut his own throat. Jealousy was the inspiring cause of the crime.

Cashier C. O. Davis, of Peru, Iowa, is missing with $10,000 in cash.

Zimmerman made a mile on a bicycle in 1.57 4-5 at Asbury Park, N. J., breaking the record.

The entire Spanish Legation was transferred from Washington to Boston to be near President Cleveland and Secretary Olney.

In New York City Michael McGowan lay in wait for his sweetheart, Rosie Finn, who had rejected him, and shot her dead.

Z. T. Lewis, a banker and broker at Ansonia, Ohio, disappeared; he was accused of forging bonds to the amount of $120,000.

The Schuetzenfest at Glendale Park, Long Island, N. Y., came to an end and F. C. Ross, of Williamsburg, was crowned "shooting king."

Daniel Werling was hanged at Pittsburg, Penn. He murdered his wife at her market stand on April 17, 1894.

A mob visited the house of a colored man named Young, one mile north of Mount Pleasant, Texas, in search of a horse thief supposed to be concealed in the house. The mob fired on the family, killing an eighteen-year-old son and fatally wounding Mrs. Young.

James McAvoy, a wife murderer, eluded a policeman and committed suicide by throwing himself under an elevated railway train in New York City.

Ex-Police Inspector McLaughlin, of New York City, was released on $30,000 bail pending the decision of the Court of Appeals as to a new trial.

Governor Altgeld made charges of bribery against members of the Illinois Legislature.

Senator Blackburn has been called off the stump in Kentucky by the Democratic State Central Committee because of his free silver views.

One man was killed and sixteen people were injured in a trolley-car accident at East Liverpool, Ohio.

A tornado of terrific violence and widespread extent swept over the country near Newton, Kan., destroying everything in its path. Four houses were wrecked and over thirty farm houses destroyed. Twenty-five persons were injured, seven of them fatally.

Josiah Chamberlain, a farm hand, went to his wife's boarding place at Norwich, N. Y., and after firing two bullets into her neck and abdomen killed himself.

Justice Gaynor, of Brooklyn, granted to ex-Police Inspector McLaughlin, of New York City, a certificate of reasonable doubt, which acts as a stay of judgment pending decision by the Court of Appeals.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland received countless congratulations at "Gray Gables," Buzzard's Bay, Mass., on the birth of their daughter.

Foreign Notes.

The 106th anniversary of the fall of the Bastile was celebrated in Paris, France, with more than usual fervor.

English election results showed Conservative gains. Sir William Harcourt was defeated at Derby.

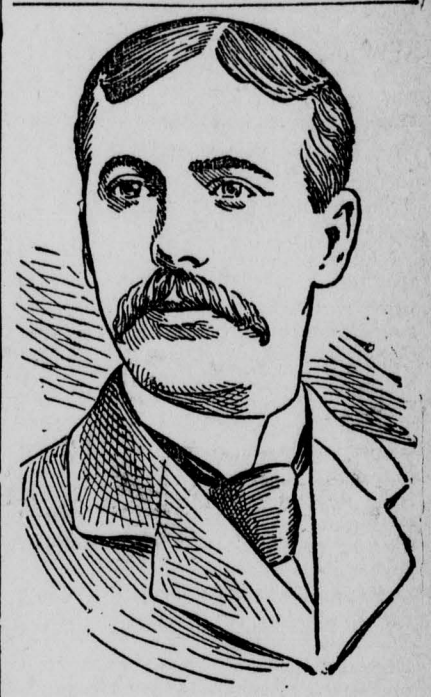
The President of the Republic of Switzerland has been chosen to bound the limits of the Amapa territory in Brazil, disputed for three centuries by France and Brazil.

In the final heat at Henley, England, for the Grand Challenge Cup, the Trinity Hall (Cambridge) Rowing Club crew, which defeated Cornell, beat the New College (Oxford) Boat Club crew, and thus captured the trophy representing the blue ribbon of aquatics.

THE NEW WEATHER CHIEF.

Willis L. Moore Has a Forecasting System of His Own.

Willis L. Moore, who has been appointed Chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington by Secretary Morton, was chosen because of his remarkable ability as a weather fore-



WEATHER CHIEF WILLIS L. MOORE.

caster. He has had charge of the Chicago weather forecasting bureau for years, and has a system of his own, which he has kept a secret, but which he will apply in the future to the official forecasts. The result, it is expected, will be more faithful predictions than have ever been made before. Chief Moore entered the service when a boy, and is familiar with the details of all its branches. He is a Republican in politics.

CORNELL'S CREW BEATEN.

The Trinity Hall Men Won at Henley by Seven Lengths.

Cornell's attempt to capture the grand Challenge Cup at the Henley (England) regatta ended in a fiasco. The Americans led their competitors, the Trinity Hall crew, grandly in the second heat of the race until three-quarters of the distance had been covered. Then an accident disabled one of their men and they were thrown out of the competition. The struggle is finished as far as Cornell is concerned, and finished without a genuine test with a single one of the English crews.

The Americans took the lead over Trinity Hall at the very start and maintained it with every indication of winning until the mile post was nearly reached. The Cambridge men were gaining slightly, but Cornell's lead was then more than half a length. Fennell caught a crab, and the oar handle struck him a blow in the side which completely disabled him. His companions tried to help him, and made three attempts to row on without his aid, but this was impossible. The Ithaca lads rowed themselves to a standstill. The long, surprising stroke of their opponents thoroughly wore down the shorter, snappier stroke of the Americans, and in the end the Trinity Hall men finished seven lengths in front, in the fast time of seven minutes fifteen seconds.

The immediate cause of Cornell's defeat was the collapse of Fennell, who rowed No. 5, and who tumbled from his seat at the finish in a dead faint. The loud claims to "fair..ess," "gentlemanliness" and "sportsmanlike conduct," of which Englishmen are so fond of boasting when they are victors, were well negatived by their conduct at the conclusion of the race.

The crowds on the river banks and in the boats along the shore were frantic with delight at Cornell's unfortunate situation. The Britishers were wild with delight when Trinity passed Cornell at the three-quarters post, but words failed to express their degree of enthusiasm when Trinity Hall won and Cornell trailed along past the grand stand. Then the Cornell men were received with hisses. They stopped rowing before they passed the judges, who hoisted the sign "Not Rowed Out." The band played "God Save the Queen" as the crowd cheered itself hoarse, and poor Fennell lay as if dead in the bottom of the Cornell boat, while his nearest companions splashed water in his face. The general opinion is that the Cornell crew were hopelessly overtrained, and that there was no climate or malaria about it.

LIVES LOST AT A FIRE.

A Stable Burned in Detroit and a Number of Employes Couldn't Escape.

Fire started in Case's livery barn, a four-story brick structure in Detroit, Mich., shortly after 2 o'clock a. m. Two hours later, when the firemen had succeeded in gaining control of the flames, the barn was a complete wreck and six men were dead as the result of the fire.

The dead are John Shaw, aged thirty-eight, oiler, Detroit; John Bowman, twenty, second cook, Bay City; Thomas Webb, fifty-five, painter, Detroit; Edward Hughes, thirty, chamoisman, London, Canada; James R. Shaw, twenty-three, harness maker, Caledonia, Canada; Charles Davis, stockman, Detroit.

The barnmen occupied quarters on the fourth floor, and the flames spread so rapidly that they were unable to escape by the stairway. Ladders were raised and most of them escaped by them. One of the men, John Cummins, became frenzied, and, after throwing out a bundle of clothing, threw himself headlong out of a window. He landed at the feet of the firemen, and his skull was crushed.

It was after 4 o'clock before the firemen were able to enter the building. They made their way to the fourth floor. In a room in the northeast corner were found the bodies of John Shaw and John Bowman. They occupied the same bed, and had evidently been suffocated. Thomas Webb, who slept in a room in the northwest corner, was also suffocated. Then the bodies of James R. Shaw and Edward Hughes were found. They had tried to escape. Both were badly burned. Of the seventy-two horses stabled in the basemeat not one was injured. They were found standing in about three feet of water and were all removed safely.

Prominent People.

Three large rooms were needed to hold all the eightieth-birthday presents recently given to Bismarck.

When Dr. W. G. Grace, the English cricket champion, makes a run he carries with him 250 pounds of flesh.

A TORNADO IN THE EAST.

Swept Destructively Over New Jersey, Harlem and Long Island.

SEVERAL VILLAGES WRECKED.

Many Casualties in the Wake of the Storm ---Three Lives Lost in Cherry Hill, N. J., and One in Woodhaven, L. I.--- Long Island and Hudson River Towns in the Path of the Cyclone.

A tornado that, it seems, originated in New Jersey, east of Trenton, passed over the upper part of New York City at 4 p. m., swept over Long Island, passing through the town of Woodhaven, and then went out into the sea via Jamaica Bay. It carried death and destruction in its path. The first fatal result of the terrific windstorm was the almost total destruction of the town of Cherry Hill, near Hackensack, N. J. Three persons were killed there, and the homes of twenty families blown into kindling wood. At Asbury Park, Long Branch and other seaside resorts the effects of the storm were disastrous. In the Harlem part of New York City no fatalities occurred. The air was black and thick. Hailstones as large as walnuts fell, smashing many panes of glass, and the wind blew away awnings and signs. Bicyclists were blown from their machines, and a panic prevailed among the women. Horses took to flight, and trees that had stood for years were uprooted by the blast. The tornado visited Long Island, scattering destruction in many places, but worst of all at Woodhaven, where fifty houses were demolished. One woman was killed and twenty persons were injured. The force of the wind then passed out to sea, and its last manifestation was a waterspout in Jamaica Bay. About twenty minutes elapsed from the time when the tornado made its appearance until it went out to sea.

The tornado first visited Cherry Hill, N. J., a small village two miles north of Hackensack, and it was almost completely obliterated. Not an entire building remained standing after the storm had spent its fury. At this place three persons were killed and twenty badly hurt by flying timbers, crashing houses or uprooted trees. The wind currents were violent enough to raise huge houses and carry them some distance. One man was drawn through a window and hurled to the ground, and the railroad station, with the agent in it, was moved one hundred feet up the track. Its inmate was uninjured. Many aver that the cloud was funnel shaped; others add interesting variations in the way of red spots flickering like jack o' lanterns in the centre of it. Still others say that it was a simple blow, and that there was nothing cyclonic about it. However it was, the result is the same. The killed in Cherry Hill were Baby Ahrens, eight months old, torn from its mother's arms and found dead in the road; killed by the hail and the flying debris of wrecked buildings. Conrad Friedman, hotel keeper, drawn by the wind from a second-story window; he fell on his head, fracturing his skull and died almost instantly. Anton Boleski, employed as a hostler by August Mund, crushed to death when the barn in which he was at work collapsed. The most seriously injured are: Eugene Chinook, skull fractured and otherwise injured; Charles Cole, of Paterson, N. J., severely wounded on the head, and eyes so badly hurt by hail that he will probably lose the sight of one eye. William Ely, Squire of the village; several ribs fractured. Antonio Hosfman, several ribs fractured and internally injured. William Suttle, nose, arm and one leg broken and injured internally. Andrew Santel, one arm, leg and nose broken. Between forty and fifty thousand persons visited the scene of the ruin and devastation at Cherry Hill on the day after the storm. Some of the unfortunate people whose homes were wrecked sat around during the day wondering what was in store for them. Nearly every visitor contributed toward the relief fund and several thousand dollars were raised. Hackensack and the other towns responded promptly to the call for aid. At Cherry Hill the Rev. A. Duryea, pastor of the Reformed Church, conducted services in the lot back of the damaged church. He used the ruins of the rear porch as the pulpit platform. Three thousand people were present. The choir was seated under an apple tree. An organ had been obtained and a young lady played it.

After the tornado had completed its work at Cherry Hill it swept on toward the Hudson River. Fences and crops were cut down for three miles more until Teaneck, the magnificent estate of Willian Walter Phelps, was struck. A hundred trees were blown down and part of the greenhouses wrecked, but none of the buildings was damaged. The tornado sailed over the Palisades and passed above Harlem, just touching New York City with its lower stratum.

In the northern part of New York City, next visited by the storm, considerable damage resulted from the fierce shower of hail, and a number of accidents were reported. The hailstone feature of it was so severe that it is difficult to remember a worse one. The damage it caused will run into many thousands of dollars. Considerable damage was done to the upper end of Central Park and neighboring streets.

Leaving Harlem, straight over Cypress Hill, Long Island, swept the storm, wrecking the numberless gravestones in the cemetery and tearing down trees by the dozen. At Crescent street the fury of the gale seemed to veer along Jamaica avenue for half a mile or so, and in this distance there were but few telephone, telegraph and trolley wires left standing. Persons, frightened out of their wits, ran hither and thither, shrieking and seeking places of shelter. Two cars of the Brooklyn and Suburban Railroad were derailed. They were filled with passengers at the time, but nobody was seriously hurt. The cars were saved from the full fury of the gale by the surrounding houses.

Woodhaven, Long Island, was directly in the path of the tempest, and here a great deal of damage was done to houses. Many were badly tipped and twisted, and here again the scene of fright and confusion were re-enacted. A heavy hailfall added to the general dismay. The approximate dimensions of the cloud at this time was about that of two city blocks. The wind did not seem to have a whirl, as is the case with true cyclones, but hit right straight out in the direction it was traveling. Many residents of Woodhaven and its vicinity were injured by flying missiles and falling objects. The air was full of them, and almost everybody caught in the blow sustained a bruise or contusion. The only person killed at Woodhaven was Mrs. Louise Petroguien. Seventeen persons were badly injured.

The storm swept with terrible force over a strip of country about twelve miles wide in the tobacco-growing region of Connecticut. The hail riddled the plants and the entire crop of the Suffield region is reported ruined, causing a loss to Connecticut farmers of not less than $200,000.

At Asbury Park, N. J., the race track was flooded and drenched with hail, and the bicycle races were abandoned. The storm evidently spent a great deal of its force before it struck Sandy Hook. It seems to have traveled directly along the coast, taking in everything from Atlantic Highlands to Cape May.

After practically wrecking Woodhaven, the cyclone turned off toward the southern coast of Long Island, where it passed out to sea.

HELPED TO HANG HER LOVER.

A Texas Farmer and His Daughter Murder the Latter's Suitor.

The body of Albert Blackman, a well-to-do young man, was found near Logarto, Live Oak County, Texas, a week ago. Around his neck was a rope, and it was evident that he had been hanged to the limb of a tree under which the body lay. He had last been seen alive in the company of Bessie Harris, the daughter of a farmer of that locality. At the Coroner's inquest Bessie testified that Blackman committed suicide by hanging, and that she witnessed the deed, and after he was dead she cut his body down.

Suspicion was aroused, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the Harris girl and her father and mother. The preliminary examination of the prisoners has just been held, and through the confession of Bessie Harris on the witness stand the full details of the crime came out.

She said that Blackman had been courting her for some time against the wishes of her parents, and that the latter, through their talk, caused her to become insanely jealous of the young man. Her father finally arranged with her to put Blackman out of the way.

On the night of the killing she met Blackman, and they went for a walk. She detained her lover in a lonely place until her father arrived with a rope, and they then told Blackman that they were going to hang him. She wanted him to submit as a test of his love, and promising to cut him down at once. The girl states that Blackman did not offer any resistance while the rope was being placed about his neck, and that she tied the knot with her own hands.

Then, at the command of her father, Blackman climbed a tree and swung himself off. "He died very easily," concluded the girl. "After he was quiet I cut the rope and let his body down to the ground."

The girl and her parents are held, charged with murder."

WOMAN'S SHARE IN BANKS.

It Is Extensive Throughout the Country and Yields Large Incomes.

The women of this country play a more important part in its banking affairs than they perhaps realize. They have a large interest in the bank capital, and figure as employes, shareholders, directors and officers.

James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, has compiled some interesting figures showing in part the interest of women in banking. The statistics cover both the National and State banks, and were obtained in response to circular letters of inquiry.

According to the showing, the number of shares of National banks is 7,099,413, representing a total valuation of $688,642,876. Of these women own 1,733,772 shares, of a value of $130,681,492. The percentage of shares is 24.4 and of capital 18.9. The number of individual women holders of National bank stock is 70,697.

It is rather curious to note that the women apparently have greater confidence in National than in State banks. The total shares and capital of the latter class of institutions is $3,618,804 and $307,151,716, respectively. Of this number, 481,098 shares, representing $38,074,712 stand in the names of women. The percentages are respectively 13.3 and 12.4, and the individual holders numbers 28,146.

The women employes in the National banks of the country are 383, and in the State banks 584. They receive a total compensation from National banks, $185,797, and from State banks, $262,847. The average annual compensation of women in the former institutions is $185.11 and in the latter $450.42. Estimating the average dividends from bank stock at six per cent. the women of the couniry for a year would receive an aggregate annual return from their investments in banks of more than $10,000,000.

CHINESE COME IN BY ROPE.

John's Ingenious Method of Crossing the St. Lawrence After Dark.

The wily Chinese have lately been adopting new tactics for gaining admission into the United States from Canada. In the neighborhood of Iroquois, Ontario, on the Canadian side, and Hogansburg, N. Y., a new method for smuggling Chinese is in vogue. The plan is a clever one. A long rope has been stretched across the St. Lawrence, which is narrow at this point, and firmly secured to large stakes on either side of the river. On this, and aided by darkness, the Celestial manages to cross the lines by swimming and holding on to the rope. The method is not as dangerous as it appears; in fact it is quite easy to deport the Chinese across the lines without much risk to any one but the unhappy traveler himself, perhaps, and the expense is trivial, while those who manipulate the trick get all the way from $75 to $150 for every Chinese smuggled by them.

There are reports that these lines are in use in several places. Three minor arrests have already been made.

BRITISH CROPS SHORT

Drought Did Great Damage to All Food Plants.

The first report of British crops for this season, printed in the London Times, shows that the wheat acreage is some twenty per cent. smaller than in 1894.

The drought did enormous damage to all the food crops. Wheat and oats mark an even lower percentage of condition than in the dry season of 1893, wheat being three per cent. and oats four per cent. worse.

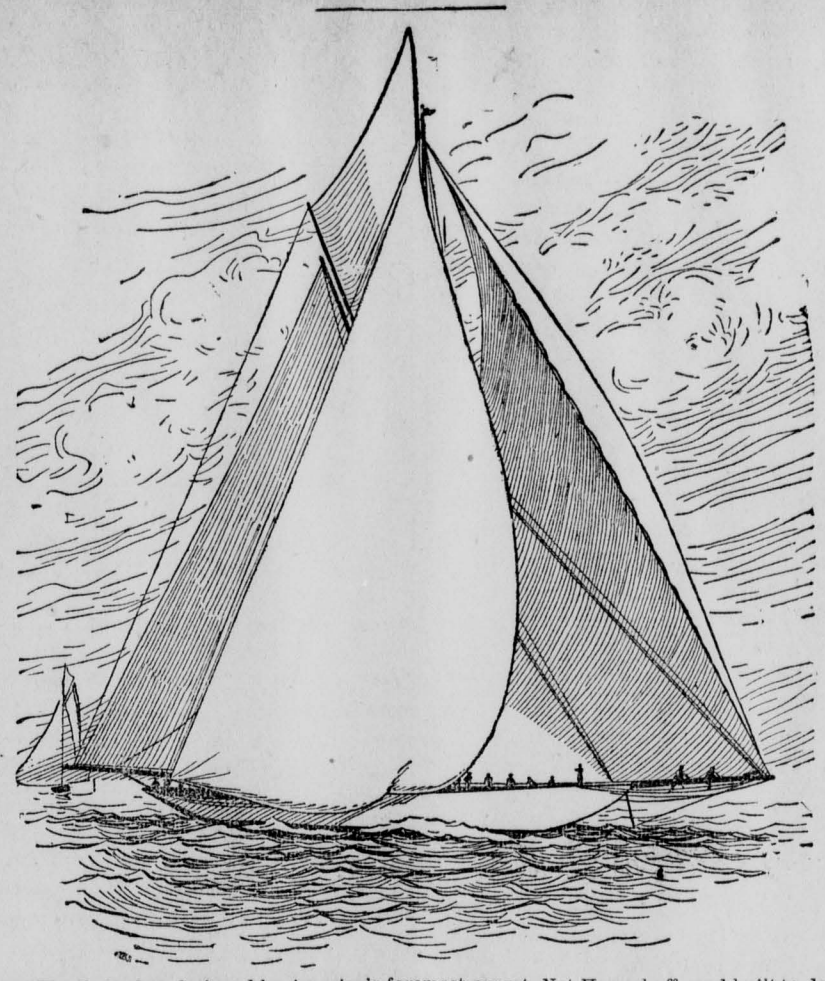
Taking 100 as the normal the following figures represent the present condition of the different crops: Wheat, 79; barley, 83; oats, 76; beans, 77; peas, 79; potatoes, 90; roots and grass, 68; hops, 93.

Taking 100 as representing the area of crops for 1894 the acreage for 1895 is approximately as follows: Wheat, 80; barley, potatoes and hops, 101; oats, 104; beans, 91; peas, 94; roots, 96, and grass, 103.

Left $10,000 to the A. P. A.

George Pearson, a wealthy bachelor with relatives, died at Green Spring, Ohio, and left a will bequeathing $10,000 to the A. P. A.

AMERICAN YACHT DEFENDER.



The Defender, designed by America's foremost expert, Nat Herreshoff, and built to defend the America's Cup in the race with Great Britain's champion this fall, is pronounced a wonder. In her trial race with the fast yacht Colonia in Narragansett Bay the Defender won easily. Her dimensions are approximately as follow: Length over all, 123 feet 10 inches; length on load water-line, 89 feet 7 inches; extreme beam, 24 feet; draught, 19 feet.

ENDEAVORERS' RALLY.

Immense Meetings at the Annual Convention in Boston.

CAMPED ON THE COMMON.

The Remarkable Growth of the Society Shown by the Secretary's Report---Denominational Gatherings in the Afternoon---The President's Report---The Next Meeting Place.

The mass meetings of the great Christian Endeavor Convention, at Boston, Mass., began at 9.30 o'clock a. m. in Mechanics' Hall and Tents Endeavor and Willston. Thousands of people thronged the avenue, unable to gain admission. President Francis E. Clark occupied the chair. The Rev. Dr. Smith Baker, of Boston, conducted devotional exercises, including the singing of a hymn of welcome, written for the convention by the Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America." Governor Greenhalge was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs when he delivered the welcome of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The response in behalf of the Board of Trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor was delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. R. Dille, of San Francisco.

The meeting closed with the reading of the report of General Secretary John W. Baer. He said in part:

"Each year the Christian Endeavor wheel widens; each year thousands of spokes are added. Last year our wheel was strengthened by 7750 new societies or spokes, if you please. This is the largest increase of any one year since the wheel commenced revolving, fourteen years ago. Spoke after spoke passed our vision rapidly, in all 41,229. Of these, 4712 are from other lands.

"Pennsylvania still leads, with 4139; New York next, with 3822; Ohio, 2787; Illinois, 2446; Indiana, 1762; Iowa, 1563; Massachusetts, 1309; Kansas, 1247; Missouri, 1133; Michigan, 1082; New Jersey, 1045, etc. In all, from the United States, 33,412, against 28,696 last year. And now we have an individual membership from every clime, and every Nation, with skins of varying color, of which 480 are red, 20,300 are yellow, 109,400 are black, and 2,343,560 are white; in all, a great interracial brotherhood of 2,473,740.

"In the United States the denominational representation is as follows: The Presbyterians still lead, with 5283 Young People's Societies and 2269 Junior Societies; the Congregationalists have 3990 Young People's Societies and 1908 Junior Societies; the Disciples of Christ and Christians, 2687 Young People's Societies and 862 Junior Societies; the Baptists, 2686 Young People's Societies and 801 Junior Societies; Methodist Episcopal, 931 Young People's Societies and 391 Junior Societies; Methodist Protestants, 853 Young People's Societies and 247 Junior Societies; Lutherans, 798 Young People's Societies and 245 Junior Societies; Cumberland Presbyterians, 699 Young People's Societies and 231 Junior Societies, and so on through a long list."

Tent Endeavor, on Boston Common, was filled to its utmost capacity during the forenoon. There were nearly eleven thousand persons present. The Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley, of New York, one of the Trustees, presided, and George C. Stebbins, of Brooklyn, was director of the large chorous. Lieutenant-Governor Roger Wolcott delivered a stirring address, replete with patriotic sentiment.

The books of the Registration Committee showed the total number of Christian Endeavorers in Boston to be about 70,000. Of this number 20,000 were from towns and cities within easy reach of Boston. New Hampshire came next with 3100. Then came New York, with 3000; Pennsylvania, 2600; Illinois, 2200; Connecticut, 2100. New Jersey and Ohio sent 1000 each.

Jersey City was selected as the place for next year's convention.

The banner for greatest gain in number of societies was then presented to England's representatives. The Rev. W. Knight Chaplin, of London, England, responded, and invited all present to London to a World's Christian Endeavor Convention in 1900. "God Save the Queen" was sung at the close of Mr. Chaplin's speech. It was followed by "America."

It was unanimously voted to form a World's Christian Endeavor Union, and a committee of five was appointed, with Rev. Mr. Closs Chairman, with power to formulate a constitution on the lines of the one read to the meeting. Rev. Dr. Clark was elected President.

THE JULY CROP RETURNS.

Corn Heads the List Both in Acreage and Condition.

The July returns to the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture by the correspondents thereof, make the following averages of condition: Corn, 99.3; winter wheat, 65.8; spring wheat, 102.2; oats, 83.2; winter rye, 82.2; spring rye, 77; all rye, 80.7; barley, 91.9; rice, 84.4; potatoes, 91.5; tobacco, 85.9. Acreage of potatoes compared with 1894, 107.9, and of tobacco, 84.8 per cent.

The report on acreage of corn, which is preliminary, shows 107.8 as compared with the area planted in 1894, which was a little over 76,000,000 acres, being an increase of 6,000,000 acres, and aggregating in round numbers 82,000,000 acres.

The averages for the principal corn States are: Ohio, 104; Michigan, 104; Indiana, 104; Illinois, 105; Wisconsin, 105; Minnesota, 112; Iowa, 106; Missouri, 107; Kansas, 117; Nebraska, 107; Texas, 112; Tennessee, 107; Kentucky, 102. The average condition of corn is 99.3 against 95 in July last year and 93.2 in 1893.

The average condition of winter wheat is 65.8, against 71.1 in June and 83.2 last July. The percentages of the principal States are: New York, 78; Pennsylvania, 88; Kentucky, 85; Ohio, 60; Michigan, 69; Indiana, 52; Illinois, 50; Missouri, 68; Kansas, 42; California, 82; Oregon, 95, and Washington, 93. The condition of spring wheat is 102.2, against 97.8 in June and 68.4 in July, 1894. State averages are; Minnesota, 112; Wisconsin, 98; Iowa, 109, Kansas, 46; Nebraska, 80; South Dakota, 112; North Dakota, 102; Washington, 94; Oregon, 90. The average condition of all wheat for the country is 76.2.

The condition of oats is 83.2, as against 84.3 on June 1 and 77.7 on July 1, 1894.

The condition of winter rye is 82.2, of spring rye 77, and all rye 80.7.

The average condition of barley is 91.9, against 90.3 in June, an increase of 1.6 points.

A FAMILY OF FIVE DROWNED.

One Child in the Mother's Arms and One Entangled in a Toy Boat.

Perry Tuffts, forty-five years old, the owner of a small vineyard near Gibson's Landing, his wife and three children were drowned near Sanderson's dock on Bluff Point, Lake Kenka, N. Y. Two of the children were girls, and all were under ten years of age.

Tuffts started out in a small boat with his family at 9 o'clock a. m. He intended to go to Bluff Point to pick currants and take a day's outing. The boat had a small sail, which probably was too heavy for it in the high wind.

Nobody witnessed the accident, which is supposed to have occurred at about 11 o'clock, as Tuffts's watch stopped at that hour. People near Sanderson's dock noticed in the water an object which proved to be the toy boat that one of the children had been towing. The string of the boat was soon seen to be tangled round the body of the child. A boat was procured, and the bodies of the family were taken from the water. One of the children was in the mother's arms.

The water was about sixteen feet deep where the bodies were found. The boat was found afterward floating bottom up

One Thousand Persons Fell.

The second floor of the Casino, at Atlantic City, N. J., gave way, precipitating 1000 of the assemblage of 2500 persons who were in attendance on the social session of the Grand Lodge of Elks to the floor below.

Frederick Kleoproth, a member of Jennings's Band, which was giving the music for the exercises, was killed. Many were injured. One report had it that between sixty and seventy who were hurt were taken to hotels and homes of friends. Twelve were taken to the City Hospital.

The Labor World.

Chicago claims 25,000 male barbers and one female one.

Wages are about to be increased in the woolen mills throughout Rhode Island.

The Saphite Iron Company, of Florence, Ala., employing 200 men, has advanced wages ten per cent.

The number of new woolen mills has increased from seventeen last year to thirty-eight this year, an increase of over 100 per cent.

Sheepshearers at Pondera, Montana, get seven cents a head when the weather will let them work, and pay $1 a day for board, rain or shine.

The railroads have actively entered the market as buyers, and the demand from this source bids fair to exert an important influence in the future.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

28

MILK AND CREAM.			
The market has shown general activity during the past week, with the platform surplus selling at an average of $1.12 per can of 40 quarts.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,466,343
Condensed milk, gals			15,410
Cream, gals			68,339
BUTTER.			
Penn.—Fresh, extras	17	@	17½
Firsts	16	@	16½
Thirds to seconds	13	@	15
State—Fancy	16½	@	17
Seconds to firsts	12	@	16
Western Im. Creamery	11	@	15
Western Dairy	9	@	13
Factory, firsts	10¼	@	11
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	7¾	@	7⅞
Full cream, good to prime	7¼	@	7⅝
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime	3	@	5
Part skims, choice	5½	@	5¾
Full skims	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	13½	@	15
Jersey—Fancy	15	@	15½
Western—Prime to choice	13	@	13½
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	—	@	2 45
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@	1 97½
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	2 15
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 95	@	2 00
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 25	@	2 30
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 40	@	1 50
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	3 40	@	3 50
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 07½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Cherries, ₱ basket	25	@	50
Blackberries, ₱ qt	8	@	12
Muskmelons, ₱ basket	50	@	1 25
Watermelons, ₱ 100	12 00	@	25 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Florida Niagara, ₱ case	1 50	@	3 50
Peaches, Md. & Del., ₱ crate	50	@	75
Huckleberries, ₱ qt	6	@	10
Gooseberries, ₱ qt	4	@	7
Plums, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 25
Apples—Green, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
Raspberries, ₱ quart	8	@	10
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
1894, common to fair	4½	@	6½
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	9
Good to prime	7	@	8
Old odds	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	90	@	95
Clover mixed	65	@	75
Straw—Long rye	45	@	65
Oat	35	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	6	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	6½	@	7½
Ducks, ₱ pair	45	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	70	@	1 12
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Chickens, Phila. broilers	18	@	22
Capons, Phila	—	@	—
Western	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Spring ducks, ₱ lb	16	@	17
Geese, ₱ lb	20	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, new choice, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Poor to fair, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Cabbage, ₱ 100	1 00	@	2 50
Onions—₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Bermuda, ₱ crate	1 40	@	1 50
Squash, So. marrow ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Yellow, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Asparagas, ₱ doz. bunches	50	@	1 00
Cucumbers, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Turnips, Russia	75	@	90
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	1 50
Peas, L. I., ₱ bag	1 00	@	1 25
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ bush	1 25	@	1 50
Rhubarb	—	@	—
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	—	@	50
Green corn—Jersey	—	@	—
Beans	30	@	50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 85	@	—
Spring Patents	3 75	@	4 00
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	66
July	—	@	65¾
Corn—No. 2	50	@	—
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	34½
Track, White	32	@	39
Malt—Western	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	—	@	—
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	—	@	6.15c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8¾
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	6½	@	9
Country dressed	6	@	8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	4 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 75	@	5 87½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 50	@	5 70
Dressed	7	@	8

Four Lost in the River.

Two men and two women were drowned in the East River off the foot of Rutgers street, New York City. No one knew who the women and the first man were. The second man was Michael O'Neill, a young printer, who lost his life in trying to save the other three victims of the water.

Newsy Gleanings.

The railway rate war is over.

Labrador's seal fishery is a failure this year.

Delaware peach growers expect only half a crop.

The Argentine government has purchased the Italian cruiser Garibaldi.

Chicago's Fourth of July record was six killed and thirty-three injured.

The harvest prospect in the South of Russia is highly encouraging for all cereals except rye.

The New England Railroad was sold under foreclosure to the reorganization committee for $5,000,000.

One thousand new thirty-ton coal cars have been ordered for the Reading railroad at a cost of $400,000.

California peach growers are being advised not to send any shipments East owing to the large crop from Georgia.

The amount of property destroyed through the celebration of the glorious Fourth in the United States was enormous.

At Waltham, Mass., John S. Johnson, in competition, rode a mile on a bicycle in 1.58 2-5, breaking the world's record.

A fissure has appeared in the northwest side of the great cone of Mount Vesuvius, and a dense stream of lava is flowing down the mountain side.

MARBLING BOOKS.

The Slow Old Process by Which the Fancy Edges Are Made.

Almost ever since the first books were made the fashion of marbleizing the edges of many of them has been in vogue. It used to be, however, that only the most expensive volumes — those bound in full calf and elaborately lettered—had their edges thus garnished, but now such finishing is left, for the most part, for ledgers, daybooks and other blank books intended for business use.

Though long before gilt edges were thought of the ornamenting of the plain white edges of books to imitate marble was popular, there has been little or no change in the process since its first introduction.

It is generally supposed that all such details have come under the stamp of the bookmaker's art until there is nothing left in them to remind one of their first and earliest days, but not with marbling. As time has gone on the popularity of this method of embellishing paper has grown less. Consequently there has been no need to devise means by which it could be more speedily done. There have been some improvements in the original methods, but most bookbinders still stick to the old way as good enough.

Instead of books whizzing through machinery one after another and taking on their marbled edges in some mysterious manner, as might be supposed, each book is taken by hand separately and the leaves dipped, tightly held together, into the liquid that marks their edges with the many colored little veins, before the covers are put on.

A trough about two inches deep is filled with gum water, on the surface of which various colored pigments have been thrown and disposed in various forms with a comb and coarse wire teeth.

The cans of liquid paint are ranged along the sides of the trough, and from them the paint is taken by dipping into them long, soft hairbrushes that are held over the water and allowed to drip. One color is put down right over the other, and the wide, coarse comb dragged through them. The books are extremely dexterously dipped into the water, and the colors adhering to their edges are set by dashing cold water over them. But one of the three edges at a time can be marbleized and set up on end to dry before the book can be handled again for another dipping. Thus the variegated edges of books and marbled papers for the sides and covers of them are produced.

The process may seem a little slow, but it answers all the needs that the bookbinder finds for it.—St. Louis Republic.

SPEED OF WILD DUCKS AND GEESE.

The Ducks Make Over Sixty-six Miles an Hour and Outfly the Geese.

Of all the migratory birds the American wild pigeon and black duck are well up toward the front as regard long and rapid flight. The speed of the pigeons can only be estimated, while that of the ducks can be established by observation. Some years ago the writer and a scientific friend measured off on the shore of a large western river a line exactly three miles long, and each took a station at opposite ends of the line. The object was to note, by means of preconcerted signals, the time a flock of wild ducks took in passing up or down the river, near the stations.

During three hours on the morning of a bright October day, observations were noted of the times of passing the stations of nine different flocks. Upon comparing watches it was found that the average time was 2 minutes and 42 seconds, thus showing the speed per hour to be 66⅔ miles, or one mile in 54 seconds. As showing how uniform was their flight, a difference was found of only five seconds between the greatest and the least intervals of time.

As numerous flocks of wild geese were daily flying in the same neighborhood observations were also taken to test their hourly speed. Two points twenty-nine and one-third miles apart were selected, both of which were connected by telegraph. We succeeded in identifying four out of seven flocks which passed over both places during the four days we were on the watch. The mean hourly speed was found to be a fraction over 54 miles. The wild goose has been long supposed to be the swiftest of all water fowl, but this experiment shows that he is far behind the wild duck.—New York World.

The Correct Term.

"Do you know the count actually addresses her in public as his treasure?"

"Treasure? His English is a little off. He means investment."—Indianapolis Journal.

An estimate of the Delaware peach crop, made during the past week by agents of the railroads which will transport the fruit, puts it as being at least three-fourths of a full crop. If present prospects are fulfilled, there should be about three and a half million baskets of peaches put on the market The fruit will be larger and finer than in full years, because the trees are not crowded, and the market is not likely to experience either a glut or a shortage at any time during the season. Altogether it looks as though it would be a good year for Delaware peaches.

Some bicyclers when out riding like to do queer things for the sake of show. There is one, and she is said to be cross-eyed, who whirls along like mad behind a very big pair of green goggles, which attract every body's notice. There is one who was seen with a newspaper in front of him, which he bent over and read, or pretended to read, as he wheeled. There is one who rides out in the country, with a big spotted dog running beside his machine. Many of them like to play antics of one kind or another. There are wheelmen who smoke cigars or cigarettes on the wheel, and there are wheelwomen who chew gum on it.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

NOTICE TO TAXABLES.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State and County taxes for the year 1895:

Tuesday, July 16, part of Franklin township, at Franklinville, from 8 A. M. until 2 P. M.
Wednesday, July 17, Warriorsmark township at Warriorsmark until 4 P. M.
Thursday, July 18, part of Morris and Franklin townships at Spruce Creek from 7 A. M. until 12 noon; Birmingham and part of Warriorsmark township at Birmingham afternoon until 6 o'clock.
Friday, July 19, part of Morris township at Waterstreet, forenoon; Alexandria and Porter township, at Alexandria afternoon until 6 o'clock.
Saturday, July 20, Logan towship at Petersburg.
Monday, July 22, West township at Wilsontown, forenoon; Barre township at Saulsburg afternoon from 2 p. m. until 6 p. m.
Tuesday, July 23, Jackson township at Greenwood Furnace forenoon from 7.30 until 9; McAlevy's Fort from 10 a.m. until evening.
Wednesday, July 24, Miller township at Cornpropst's Mills forenoon from 9 until noon; Oneida township at Donation afternoon.
Thursday, July 25, Brady and part of Henderson township at Mill Creek.
Friday, July 26, Hopewell township at Beaver station from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.; Lincoln township at Entriken from 1 p.m. till 4 p.m.
Saturday, July 27, Walker township at McConnellstown from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m,
Monday, July 29, Mapleton and part of Union township at Mapleton from 10 a. m. until 7 p. m.
Tuesday, July 30, Coalmont borough at Coalmont forenoon from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.; Dudley borough and part of Carbon township at Dudley, afternoon.
Wednesday, July 31, Broad Top City and part of Carbon township at Broad Top City, forenoon; Robertsdale and part of Carbon township at Robertsdale, afternoon until 6 p. m.
Thursday, August 1, Tod township at D. A. Griffith's from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.
Friday, August 2, part of Union township at Jas. C. Wright's, forenoon.
Saturday, August 3, Cassville and Cass township at Cassville.
Monday, August 5, Orbisonia and part of Cromwell township at Orbisonia, from 8 a. m.
Thursday, August 8, Tell township at Richvale, forenoon; Nossville, afternoon till 5 p. m.
Friday, August 9, Dublin township at Neelyton, forenoon, 7 to 8 o'clock; Decorum, 10 a. m. to 12 m.; Shade Gap from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Saturday, August 10, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township at Shirleysburg until 4 p. m.
Monday, August 12, Juniata township, at Treasurer's office.
Tuesday, August 13, Marklesburg and part of Penn township at Marklesburg station from 7 a. m. till 11 a. m.; part of Penn township at Grafton from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Wednesday, August 14, Mount Union and part of Shirley township at Mt. Union, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Thursday, August 15, Rockhill and part of Cromwell township at Rockhill, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Friday, August 16, Springfield township at Meadow Gap from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; Three Springs and part of Clay township at Three Springs afternoon and evening.
Friday, August 16, Henderson township, at Joseph Bergantz's store.
Saturday, August 17, Smithfield township, at Treasurer's office.
Saturday, August 17, Saltillo and part of Clay township, forenoon.
Monday, August 19, Huntingdon, 1st ward, at Treasurer's office.
Tuesday, August 20, Huntingdon, 2d ward, at Treasurer's office.
Wednesday, August 21, Huntingdon, 3d ward, at Treasurer's office.
Thursday, August 22, Huntingdon, 4th ward, at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 14, 1895, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year 1895, are based on 10 mills tax for current expenses of county, and 4 mills tax for payment of county debt; total 14 mills.

GEORGE M. GREEN,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 7, 1895.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper.

Take no Substitute.

Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

J. G. GILLAM.

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S. P. STUBBS,
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and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
I have access to a horse and buggy at all times for country practice.
Office on Main street.

FISHER,
THE BAKER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
BREAD,
CAKES
for Weddings. Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.
A Finer,
or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.
Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.
G. W. FISHER, 417 Penn St, Huntingdon.

CUT THIS OUT
AND USE IT AS REFERENCE.
The names of all the first-class Rubber manufaturers:
American, Boston, Candee, Colchester, Goodyear Glove, Goodyear Metalic, Union India Rubber Co., Lambertville, Lycuming Marvel, Myers' New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Woonsocket.
This is to protect the trade from inferior goods sold as first quality.
Geo. W. Yocum
Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Facts Stranger Than Fiction.
Never before in the history of our business has there been a time when so much value could be obtained for so little money. The patronage given us in the past has enabled us to increase our line of goods. We have added a
FIRST-CLASS LINE OF DRY GOODS
Come and see our Cashmeres, Ginghams, Lawns, Ducks, Challies, Muslins and everything in the way of linings, stays, &c. A complete line of Buttons, Lace and Embroidery. We have an assortment of Men's dress and working Shirts, Overalls, odd Coats.
Our Grocery Department
is complete. Everyone likes good things to eat and you will not be disappointed when you come here for them. We guarantee our White Fish to be Spring-caught and full-weight package. We carry a complete line of Shelf Hardware, also Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Hay Forks, Pulleys, cross-cut Saws,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
QUEENSWARE, DRUGS
wall Brushes, Lime, etc. Our sales of Wall Paper are greater than ever before. Come and see us.
J. Q. HEATON,
CASSVILLE, PA.

OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC
WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need
Clothing and
Gents' Furnishing Goods
we have a new and complete line. If you want
Dry Goods,
Satines,
Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,
we have them, and very cheap, too.
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Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,
too, we have. Every one NEW —just came in.
SHOES, SHOES!
If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.
Come and se.
JNO. G. GILLAM.
Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

Opera House Shoe Store.
Ladies' Fine Dongola Shoes, $1.75,
Now at the CUT PRICE of $1.35.
In Opera and Square Toe. While we have a large stock of them they won't last long at that price. Ask to see our $2.25 and $3 Shoes, they are beautiss. Leather is still upwards in price but our
Shoes are Still at Old Prices.
D. S. LYNN,
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Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

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At Cost.
We believe in doing a fair and legitimate business by selling at a reasonable profit on all goods and not give you one article and make you pay for it in your next bill. Remember, we
Carry a Complete Line
Of GENERAL MERCHANDISE. We are, and do expect to make everybody happy this Summer and Fall by selling our BOOTS and SHOES at the Old Prices.
Please Give Us a Call.
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Telephones, Telegraph Outfits, Burglar Alarms, Electric Door Bells, Speaking Tubes, Medical Batteries and all other Electrical Appliances, Typewriters, Mimeographs and Supplies, Camera outfits, Whitley Exercisers, Dumb-Bells and other Athletic Goods, Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and a full line of Sundries.
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HUNTINGDON - PENN'A.